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TIME-TABLE

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8.00 " to 10.00 " ... " 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " ... " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.... " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " ... " 10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " ... " 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " ... " 10 "
2.15 " to 5.00 " ... " 15 "
5.00 " to 8.00 " ... " 10 "

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10.30 " to 11.00 a.m.... " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " ... " 15 "
5.30 " to 6.00 " ... " 10 "
6.00 " to 8.30 " ... " 15 "
8.30 " to 8.30 " ... " 10 "

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[1943

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

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DOWN TRAINS.

| Stations | No. 6 Through Express. a.m. | No. 7 Local. a.m. | No. 9 Through Slow. a.m. | No. 11 Local. a.m. | No. 13 Through Express. p.m. | No. 17 Local. p.m. | No. 19 Local. p.m. | No. 21 Local. p.m. | No. 23 Local. p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep. | 7 30 | | 5.35 | | 3.20 | | | | |
| SHEK LUNG " dep. | 8.45 | | 7.17 | | 4.50 | | | | |
| Shum Chun " dep. | 10.30 | 8.05 | 8.30 | 11.45 | 6.40 | 5.30 | 6.15 | 6.48 | 9.05 |
| Sheung Shui " dep. | — | 8.12 | 8.37 | 11.52 | — | 5.37 | 6.21 | 6.54 | 9.13 |
| Fanling " dep. | — | 8.15 | 8.41 | 11.56 | — | 5.40 | 6.24 | 6.57 | 9.15 |
| Taipo Market " dep | — | 8.25 | 8.52 | 12.06 | — | 5.49 | 6.33 | 7.06 | — |
| Taipo " dep. | — | 8.32 | 8.58 | 12.11 | — | 5.55 | 6.37 | 7.09 | 9.20 |
| Shatin " dep. | — | 8.44 | 9.12 | 12.24 | — | 6.06 | 6.49 | 7.21 | 9.33 |
| Yaumati " dep. | — | 8.50 | 9.20 | 12.30 | — | 6.15 | — | — | — |
| Hung Hom " dep. | — | 9.02 | 9.32 | 12.42 | — | 6.29 | — | — | — |
| KOWLOON " arr. | 11 10 | 9.05 | 9.35 | 12.45 | 7.20 | 6.32 | 7.05 | 7.39 | 9.55 |

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| Stations | No. 4 Local. a.m. | *No. 6 Through Express. a.m. | No. 8 Through Slow. a.m. | No. 10 Local. a.m. | No. 14 Local. p.m. | No. 16 Local. p.m. | *No. 18 Through Express. p.m. | No. 20 Local. p.m. | No. 22 Local. p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lost Ferry leave.. H.K. | 6.55 | 7.55 | 9.05 | 10.15 | 1.05 | 1.23 | 2.45 | 5.03 | 7.15 |
| KOWLOON dep. | 6.50 | 8.09 | 9.20 | 10.23 | 1.13 | 1.48 | 3.00 | 5.13 | 7.23 |
| Hung Hom " dep. | 6.54 | — | 9.26 | 10.27 | 1.22 | 1.52 | — | 5.22 | — |
| Yaumati " dep. | 7.00 | — | 9.33 | 10.42 | 1.37 | 1.57 | — | 5.27 | 7.35 |
| Shatin .. " dep. | 7.11 | — | 9.45 | 10.57 | 1.53 | 2.08 | — | 5.38 | 7.47 |
| Taipo " dep. | 7.22 | — | 9.59 | 11.09 | 1.51 | 2.21 | — | 5.52 | 7.58 |
| Taipo Market .. " dep. | 7.27 | — | 10.05 | 11.13 | 1.55 | 2.25 | — | 5.56 | 8.03 |
| Fanling .. " dep. | 7.37 | — | 10.16 | 11.22 | 2.04 | 2.34 | — | 6.04 | 8.13 |
| Sheungshui " dep. | 7.40 | — | 10.19 | 11.25 | 2.07 | 2.37 | — | 6.07 | 8.16 |
| Shum Chun " arr. | 7.45 | — | — | 11.30 | 2.12 | 2.42 | — | 6.12 | 8.22 |
| SHEK LUNG .. " dep. | | 8.55 | 10.50 | — | — | — | 3.45 | — | — |
| CANTON .. (Tai Sha Tau) " arr. | — | 10.40 | 2.15 | — | — | — | 5.30 | — | — |
| | — | 11.20 | 5.10 | — | — | — | 6.40 | — | — |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fanling | dep. | 6.00 | 8.30 | 2.50 | Shataukok | dep. | 7.10 | 10.15 | 5.00 |
| Shataukok | arr. | 6.55 | 9.30 | 3.50 | Fanling | arr. | 8.05 | 11.10 | 6.00 |

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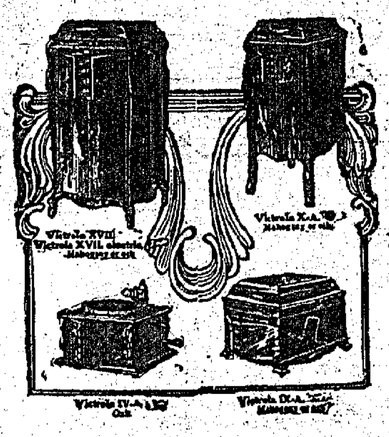

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## U-BOAT'S BRIEF CAREER.

### NEUTRAL SEAMEN MURDERED.

To the long list of Germany's sea crimes which have been revealed is now to be added another, details of which have been received from a reliable Dutch source. It is the case of the Norwegian steamship *Ida*, which, notwithstanding the fact that she stopped immediately the signal to "heave to" was given by the German submarine, was fired on twenty-five times, the mate and steward being killed whilst in the act of lowering the ship's boats. According to the correspondent, the boat which carried out the attack was U.C. 39, a new mine-laying submarine, commanded by Otto Ehrentraut, a personal friend of Prince Henry of Prussia, and a frequent visitor to the Castle at Kiel, where he was a favourite.

It seems that U.C. 39 left her base, about midnight, carrying several torpedoes and a quantity of ammunition for her gun, but no mines, as it was her first trip, and in the nature of a "shake-down" cruise for officers and men. All her personnel had seen service in other submarine craft. At the time she left Kiel volunteers for the German submarines were very rare, and men had to be drafted automatically into that branch of the service. The following midday the U.C. 39 sank her first victim, the Norwegian steamer *Hans Kinck*, whose crew fortunately escaped uninjured. At midnight the submarine chased the British steamer *Hanna Larsen*, which was fired on and afterwards sunk with bombs, the master and chief engineer being taken prisoners.

Next morning U.C. 39 sighted the Norwegian steamship *Ida* and opened fire on her. The *Ida* stopped immediately, probably after the first round, but, nevertheless, the submarine continued firing under the personal orders of Otto Ehrentraut. When the gunlayer saw that the ship had stopped, and that he had obtained several hits, he asked if he should cease firing. He was told by the captain to carry on. Some twenty-five rounds in all were fired, the last few being at a range of 3,000 metres. When the German finally ceased fire, one of the *Ida's* boats went alongside the submarine and said that two wounded had been left on board the steamer. The sub-lieutenant and three men were sent on board her, and found the mate and a steward lying dead on the deck, having been killed whilst in the act of lowering the boats. The *Ida* was then sunk by bombs. The two dead bodies had been left lying on the deck, with less regard than is usually paid to the corpse of a dog.

SWIFT RETRIBUTION.

Two hours later U.C. 39 opened fire on a steamer and a trawler, but on diving lost them in the mist. About one p.m. she came to the surface and opened fire on another steamer, but her fire was almost immediately answered from a British destroyer.

U.C. 39 hastily dived, but not soon enough, for a depth charge shook her vitally, so that water poured into her conning tower and control-room, causing a panic amongst the crew. She rose sharply to the surface, only to have the destroyer rake her fore and aft. Ehrentraut climbed out of the conning-tower hatch, and was preparing to surrender when he was killed by a shell. The engineer and sub-lieutenant were the next on deck, and the former was immediately wounded. The U-boat was still making speed on the surface, and the destroyer therefore continued to fire. Three of the crew jumped overboard and were drowned; while three others on the deck were killed by gunfire, and several were wounded. Finally the destroyer hailed the submarine through a megaphone to stop, and, this being done, fire ceased, and seventeen German survivors were taken off by the destroyer. The two British prisoners were also rescued, uninjured.

The Dutch correspondent says he has been able to ascertain that among the U-boat men there is not at all a sanguine feeling as to the results of the German blockade. The men who do the actual work are not imbued with the confidence of Von Tirpitz, and they also express contempt for the views of the German Press on the efficacy of the U-boat weapon against Great Britain. Some of the crews, in the course of their depredations, have been able to get British newspapers showing the shipping output of the Allies, and, in addition, they know the strength of the hunting forces against them, and—what the German public does not know—the number of U-boats which never return. The correspondent adds that he recently saw a letter from a German soldier to the effect that even if a thousand submarines were available England would not be defeated, from which it would appear that the knowledge of the limitations of the U-boat is not confined to the German navy.

## SARDINES IN BORNEO WATERS.

It is probable that few, if any, people are aware that Borneo waters harbour great quantities of sardines. If you don't believe it, says the *Borneo Herald*, come and do a tour of the islands near Semporna. The sardines, in dense masses, lie close up to the reefs surrounding the islands. They are hunted ceaselessly by bigger fish and devoured by sea gulls if they rise to the surface to escape. The fish could be taken in close-meshed seine nets and canned or salted for the Hongkong and Singapore markets. When freshly caught they make delicious eating.

## GERMANY'S RUSSIAN POLICY.

### COERCION DENOUNCED

### DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG.

During recent discussions in the Main Committee of the Reichstag with respect to Germany's policy in relation to the Ukraine some remarkable statements were made. Several members sharply criticised the military action of Germany in the Ukraine, and only a few defended the Government's policy.

Herr Noske (Socialist) doubted whether harmony existed between the Government and the Army Command with regard to the policy which was being pursued in the East. The Government was inclined to receive a deputation from Lithuania, but the Army Command vetoed the proposal. Should German troops cross the Russian frontiers it would mean a new war with Russia, and it was to be regretted that the Government did not reply to the question whether Russia protested against the invasion of the Crimea by German troops. Herr Noske expressed the opinion that events in the East had considerably lessened the chances of peace in the West. The events of the last few weeks must remove throughout the world whatever confidence had been felt in the good faith of Germany's policy. Apparently bargaining between Bavaria, Saxony, and Prussia respecting the distribution of ducal crowns had not yet been concluded. Herr Noske demanded that the Government should refrain from intervening in the affairs of Esthonia and Livonia and protested against the coercive measures employed in those regions. The deputations which had been received by the Kaiser did not represent the countries from which they came, a fact which has been suppressed by the censor. At present General von Eichhorn ruled in the Ukraine. It was useless to deny that in the Ukraine there were a number of disputes between the Germans and Austrians. In conclusion Herr Noske protested against the resort to military action in the Ukraine.

Baron von Rechenberg (Centre Party) asked why the corn agreement with the Ukraine had not been published. He also inquired how far German troops were to advance in the East. (Herr David (Socialist): "As far as Vladivostock.") The speaker proceeded to attack Von Eichhorn's action in the Ukraine and expressed regret that the German Government were seeking to force a German Prince upon the Finnish people. Neither in Finland nor in Poland was Germany's military rule justified. In conclusion, Baron von Rechenberg requested the Chancellor to inform the Committee what instructions were issued with respect to the advance in the Ukraine.

Herr Südekum (Socialist) also criticised German's action in the Ukraine. He asserted that on March 27th there was an offer of a compromise and asked why the German Government did not entertain it.

Herr Erzberger (Centre Party) declared that the action of Germany in the border States had necessitated the adoption of coercion. He pointed out how events had developed in the Ukraine and confirmed the statement that a compromise had been offered. If Austria had not protested a German military dictatorship would have been immediately introduced there. Instead there had been a military *coup d'Etat*, and at present there was in reality a military dictatorship. A policy such as that at present being pursued cannot be accepted by the Centre Party.

Herr Haase (Independent Socialist) demanded the immediate withdrawal of German troops from the Ukraine and asserted that the invasion of the Crimea by German troops constituted a violation of the peace with Russia. In conclusion, Herr Haase asked why the proclamation of martial law at Königsberg had not been withdrawn.

The Government did not reply to any of these speeches. It has become clear, however, that the German Military Party is still controlling the country's policy, and the events to which the speakers in the debate referred show how Germany interprets the right of self-determination of nations.—*Morning Post.*

## OUR NEW SUBMARINE.

### DARING AND SUCCESSFUL WORK.

So much is heard about the doings of *U*-boats and so little about our own submarine service that people are in danger of forgetting we possess one. Yet no branch of our sea forces does more daring and successful work than our under-water craft.

Under stress of war conditions the submarine has developed in the same rapid fashion as the aeroplane. In our flotillas are boats of a capacity undreamt of four years ago. No Power has better. Our submarines have extremely dangerous and difficult duties assigned. Always their patrols are on duty off the enemy's coasts.

While our submarines are out stalking the enemy their crews must be always on the alert, as the boat is obliged to keep herself hidden. During the day she remains for the most part submerged, probably lying on the bottom. Only at night can she venture to the surface, and not always with safety then.

During the winter months the sea is so rough that depth-keeping becomes difficult. Boats bump and roll dangerously on the bottom, and their crews suffer severely from the cold. In one case a boat had to continue diving in order to remove icicles a foot long which kept freezing on her upper works.

One of our submarines off the Danish coast sighted four German battleships and dived to attack them. The heavy swell threw her to the surface again, and she had to drive on at full speed so as to submerge once more. Somehow she managed it, and at 4,000 yards' range fired two torpedoes which her commanding officer was "of opinion" (that is the Navy's way of putting it) struck the second and third of the battleships. As she was coming up to find out for certain enemy destroyers jumped at her. They dropped a couple of depth charges above where she disappeared and "chivvied" her for about two hours, but she got away.

In the Baltic our submarines have done many daring deeds.

## A VITAL FACTOR.

### OFFICER WASTAGE IN BRITISH ARMY.

Capt. R. P. P. Rowe writes for the Press as follows:—

There was a period of the war during which the military authorities were faced with a very grave problem. While the loss of junior officers in modern warfare is disproportionately high, the importance of this class in the field is greater than ever before.

The difficulty of replacing this wastage was exceptional, not only because the social class from which officers are normally obtained could no longer supply the huge demand, but because the standard of efficiency required had risen. A general training of the pre-war character is no longer sufficient for the young officer. That is to say, while all which was formerly taught may still be useful, a large amount of additional practical knowledge is essential. He must be thoroughly conversant with bombing, in methods and practice; with the tactical and practical use of rifle grenades; with the use and actual handling of the Lewis gun; and with every kind of new military art developed by trench warfare.

The importance of the junior officer can hardly be understood without definite knowledge of the part which he is expected to play. For all practical purposes the platoon is the unit of battle, and its commander the most important man in the field. When an offensive has once opened, no other officer, not even the company commander, is sufficiently in touch with the fighting to control the action of troops personally, and the platoon commander becomes to a large extent his own general. He must know not only what objective or objectives he is expected to reach, but the exact character of the country and the obstacles he is likely to meet, and how he is set in any probable eventuality. With this knowledge he is launched into the blue to conduct if not the battle at least the actual fighting of it.

A REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

From his increased responsibility it follows that the scope of his training must be capable of undertaking this responsibility. Hence the problem that has faced the military authorities is that, while officers must be largely drawn from a less highly educated class, those officers must possess a greater knowledge than their predecessors, and the capacity to grasp quickly and thoroughly the tactical values of any local situation.

That the problem has been so far successfully solved is a remarkable achievement. The new officers have been drawn for the most part from the ranks. The fact that the present army is essentially a civilian army has perhaps facilitated matters. It contains a vast number of young men who have already proved their value in every sphere of intelligent work. Consequently there is a large amount of material representative of brains, character and adaptability. From this wide field of choice it has been difficult to pick men fitted to lead, and they have been picked with judgment and in large numbers.

Another factor which has made the task more simple than it seemed at first is that all these men have had a considerable spell of service in the field. They have already proved their suitability in certain essential respects. There is no fear, therefore, that the men who are recommended for promotion to commissions may fail in courage, determination or any other quality which is obviously requisite.

But to obtain the *personnel* has been less than half the battle. Given the right stamp of man to be trained, the training remains, and little time can be allowed for it. Again the war itself has provided the solution of the difficulties it has created. Among the previous young officers were very many of high capacity who, after considerable experience in the field, had been temporarily or permanently put out of action by wounds or sickness. This class provided exactly what was wanted for training purposes, while as drill instructors and for certain routine work senior N.C.O's. similarly incapacitated were procurable in ample numbers.

The result is that the work of the Officer Cadet Battalions, the mill which grinds out officers in an unending flow, has been an unqualified success. The methods employed have been steadily improved, and the standard of efficiency produced has consistently risen. At the present time the supply of carefully trained young officers has reached such dimensions that, whatever happens in 1918, it will be fully sufficient for all requirements. Not only so, but it has been found easily practicable to lengthen the course of training from four months to five.

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

Of the cadets the great majority come from the various battle fronts, and latterly it has not been permissible to recommend men under the rank of corporal. Those accepted from this country consist chiefly of public school boys who have reached military age.

Thus it comes about that concerning this important factor for victory in 1918 the country is in a highly satisfactory position. It is a circumstance which goes far to better the whole man-power problem. The training of men is a simpler and quicker process than the training of officers, and, though every effort must still be made to keep up the supply of the former, there should be no serious danger that it will prove inadequate. Assuming that the nation is sufficiently patriotic and determined to render this risk negligible, the prospects of the coming campaign can be faced with complete confidence. The British army has never been so well equipped and well organised as it will be in the fighting which is ahead of us. And certainly it has never been so well officered. The operations of the present year will almost undoubtedly decide the war, and it may well be that our young officers will play one of the most decisive parts in the coming victory.

## THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES.

### SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION.

The following letters have been exchanged between Sir Eric Geddes and Mr. Daniels, together with a message addressed by Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly to American units:—

Commander-in-Chief's Office, Queenstown, May 4th.

On the anniversary of the arrival of the first United States men-of-war at Queenstown, I wish to express my deep gratitude to the United States officers and ratings for the skill, energy, and unfailing good nature which they have all consistently shown, and which qualities have so materially assisted the war by enabling the ships of the Allied Powers to cross the ocean in comparative freedom.

To command you is an honour, to work with you is a pleasure, and to know you is to know the best traits of the Anglo-Saxon race. (Signed.)

LEWIS BAYLY, Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, April 5th.

My dear Sir,—Your references to the splendid spirit of co-operation between the navies of our two countries, and your warm praise of the officers and men of the navy who have gone abroad, has been most grateful to me and to the men in the navy and to all Americans. The brightest spot in the tragedy of this war is this mutual appreciation of the men in the naval service. Our officers who have returned confirm the statements of Vice-Admiral Sims of the courtesies and kindness shown in every way by the Admiralty and officers of the British Fleet, and we have reciprocated by receiving cordially the able and efficient officers who have come from your country to confer and work elbow to elbow with our officers in the difficult work which this war imposes upon the naval service of all the countries allied in the war against the submarine menace.

I had hoped to have the pleasure of visiting Great Britain and personally expressing this feeling of mutual working together and of exchanging views, but the task here of making ready more and more units for the fleet is a very serious one, and my duty chains me here. The order in all the navy is "full speed ahead" in the construction of destroyers and other craft, and the whole service is keyed up to press this programme forward as rapidly as possible. Therefore I shall not have the pleasure until this programme shall materialise better and better of personal acquaintance and conference, which would be of such interest and value.—Sincerely yours,

(Signed JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty,
London.

April 23rd.

Dear Mr. Daniels,—I am exceedingly grateful to you for your letter of April 5th, in which you thank me for the public reference which I have made to the very cordial relations which exist between the navies of our two countries. As you know, we all of us here have a great admiration for your officers and men, and for the splendid help which they are giving in European waters; and, further, we find Vice-Admiral Sims invaluable in counsel and co-operation.

I fully appreciate how onerous your office must be at the present time; and much though I regret that you do not see your way to visiting this country in the near future, I hope that we may some day have the pleasure of welcoming you here.—Yours sincerely,

(Signed) E. C. GEDDES.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. E. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

POLICE SCHOOL.

All members of No. 1 Platoon, Water Police and Mounted Police who have not yet attended for examination will do so on Tuesday, July 9th, at 5-30 p.m.

All members of No. 2 Platoon who have not yet attended will do so on Friday, July 12th.

Medical and general exempts are required to attend.

Those men who have been ordered to attend for oral examination will attend on special dates to be notified, and will not attend the above fixtures.

MEETING.

Company Commanders, Platoon Commanders and Warning Officers are required to attend Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, July 8th. Uniform optional.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, July 4th, 1918.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

NO. 1 V.A.D.

Commandant Lady Helena May, Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

Members are reminded of the meeting to be held at the Helena May Institute on Monday, the 8th inst., at 5.30 p.m. Roller bandages will be required.

(Sd.) M. RALPHS,
Adjutant and Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1918.

## THE CONSCRIPTION TRIBUNAL.

### METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

At the first meeting of the Conscription Tribunal ten cases were dealt with. There are approximately 430 men of military age in the Colony. Results of the medical examination so far have shown that 50 per cent. are fit for active service. If this percentage is maintained over 200 cases will have to be considered, and, therefore, at the present rate of progress, twenty sittings will be required before the work of the Tribunal is concluded. The Tribunal will sit three times a week, so that the task of sorting out Hongkong's man-power, on this basis, will not be finished until the middle of next month. Then, of course, there are appeals to be taken into account, but the Council of Appeal should have no difficulty in keeping pace with the Tribunal. On the other hand, it is possible that where large firms are being dealt with more than ten cases may be adjudicated in an afternoon. All the *employés* of a firm appear together and fifteen or twenty men, grouped in this way, may be disposed of perhaps more easily than one man upon whom the whole responsibility of a business may rest. Moreover, it is not expected that the case of *employés* at the Docks, of whom naturally there are a considerable number, will present much difficulty.

Each man when summoned to attend before the Tribunal is requested to furnish, in writing, the following information:—

1.—Name in full.
2.—Nationality.
3.—Age (date of birth).
4.—Place of birth.
5.—Married, single, or widower.
6.—Number of children, age, and sex.
7.—Other dependents (if any), age, and sex; with particulars of any regular remittances paid to them.
8.—Particulars of any exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position which would occasion serious hardship in the event of your enrolment.
9.—Length of residence in Hongkong or in the Far East.
10.—Previous military training (if any), other than with the Hongkong Volunteers or Defence Corps.
11. Occupation in detail. If with firm or company, state name thereof, department, and position in department.
12.—Length of service with present employer.
13.—State any Imperial interests, or essential interests of the Colony, which might make it expedient that you should be exempted.
14.—If you ask for exemption, either absolute or conditional or temporary, a full statement of the grounds for the request should be given.
16.—In the event of your desiring the Tribunal to hear your legal representative, notice of the fact should be given on this form. In any case your personal attendance is required.

The employer receives a notification that his *employé* has been called up, and is given the option of attending the Tribunal. In the event of his wishing to oppose the enrolment he is asked to make a full statement as to the grounds upon which his opposition is based. In such case the following particulars are required:

1.—Number of staff (including partners, managers and *employés*) employed at the outbreak of war:
(*a.*) Europeans (excepting Portuguese).
(*b.*) Others.
2.—Number of staff now employed:
(*a.*) Europeans (excepting Portuguese).
(*b.*) Others.
3.—Number of staff who have left the Colony for military service.
4.—Number of staff at present temporarily absent from the Colony, giving reasons for absence and probable period thereof.
5.—Probability (if any) of members of staff leaving the Colony on vacation or business.
6.—What (if any) Imperial interests, or essential interests of the Colony, make the requested exemption expedient in your opinion.

All this information is carefully considered by the Tribunal in private, so that the members are well acquainted with the salient points in the case when the applicant comes before them. During the public enquiry the Chairman asks any necessary questions arising out of the documentary evidence, and the men concerned, or those representing them, are invited to make any further statement.

The military authority has little to do with the proceedings. He simply states whether he is opposed, or is not opposed, to exemption. In this respect the procedure differs very materially from that in vogue at Home. There, according to all accounts, the military representative obtains all the information he can from the various sources at his command and presents what might be called the case for the prosecution. The applicant for exemption is in the position of the defendant, and the members of the Tribunal are the jury. The procedure adopted by the Hongkong Tribunal, however, seems to be the one best suited to this small locality, and, although a little informal, appears to be fair and satisfactory to all parties.

At the first sitting of the Tribunal, except in the case of one man who was not attached to any firm, none of the men called up made personal application for exemption. In one instance, indeed, an assistant at the Chartered Bank protested most strongly against the claims of his manager that he was indispensable, and had apparently gone to some little trouble to arm himself with facts and figures in support of his contention. It must be borne carefully in mind that the appearance of a man before the Tribunal does not imply that he is anxious to escape military service. As was shown on Wednesday afternoon, the case is more often quite the contrary. Under the Ordinance every man who is medically fit is summoned, and the question of his indispensability to the Colony is considered quite apart from any feelings which he may personally have on the subject.

At the first sitting, as stated yesterday, out of the ten cases absolute exemption was granted in four and one exemption was granted conditionally on the man taking up work which would enable another to be set free. Five out of the ten, therefore, will, sooner or later, be enrolled, and by substitution another man is made available. Taking this result as a basis of calculation, the Hongkong Conscription Act, about which there is still very considerable differences of opinion, will add 100 more men to H.M.'s fighting forces.

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In order to remove any misunderstanding regarding the large proportion of ineligibles on the staff of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., we gladly give publicity to the following facts:—At the outbreak of war the staff consisted of 17 male Europeans. This number has been reduced to 9. Of the seven unmarried men who offered their services, one was rejected here, one was rejected on his arrival Home, and the remaining five all obtained commissions and are still in the fighting-line.

## AGENDA FOR TO-DAY.

The following cases are down for decision by the Tribunal this afternoon:—

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., AND CHINA SUGAR REFINERY.

3.30 G. H. Piercy.
A. B. Stewart.
K. de C. Longmire.
A. MacDonald.
H. MacTavish.
N. L. Railton.
P. Tod.
A. C. Davison.
H. E. Hollands.
R. M. Austin.
D. McMurray.
J. R. Harling.
W. W. Mackenzie.
A. C. Johnstone.

The following men of military age in the service of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and the Sugar Refinery have been declared unfit:—E. J. Surman, N. MacIntyre, C. Hodgson and D. L. Williams, R. H. Whiteford, A. R. Forbes, C. W. Hart and F. G. Samways.

OTHER CASES.

4.00 G. E. Goldsborough—Steward, Hongkong Club.
4.15 V. Findlay Smith—Barrister-at-law.
4.30 W. F. Gibbins, Messrs. Wilkinson, Haywood & Clark.

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory:—

2.27 p.m., July 4th.

Cyclone or typhoon east of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant. Direction unknown.

7.45 p.m., July 4th.

Cyclone or typhoon east of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant. Direction, north or north-west.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### WAR BONDS STILL!

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With reference to the letter signed by "An Opinion," appearing in your issue of yesterday's date under the above heading, these War Bonds are obtainable through the H.K. and S. China War Savings Association.

It would seem that "An Opinion" is under the impression that the reference to War Bonds on the chop put on all letters, etc., by the Postal Authorities denotes a *drawing* of War Bonds, but this is not so. We applied to the Government some little time ago, with a view to raising still more money for the War, to be allowed to run a *monthly drawing* for War Bonds amongst the members of the Association, but permission was refused.

The Hongkong and South China War Savings Association is, however, issuing tickets in the sum of $5 each (Hongkong Currency) which will entitle the person or persons whose names are endorsed on the back thereof, on presentation to the undersigned, to War Loan to this value, converted into Straits Settlements dollars. These tickets will be obtainable at certain clubs by their members, and at various other centres to be notified, and they may be won from, or shared with, an opponent at golf, tennis, bridge and other games, and in various other ways.

Every ticket bought will help the prosecution of the War, and the money will earn a good rate of interest, whilst the present high rate of exchange should be a great inducement to investors.

No deductions of any kind will be made from the moneys produced.—Yours faithfully,

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
(Hon. Secretaries, H.K. and S. China War Savings Association).

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### "DAMNATION."

[The *Hongkong Daily Press* on July 2nd reported that it had been decided to substitute the word "judgment" for "damnation" in the Prayer Book.]

To Church House, Westminster, they hied,
In solemn conclave to decide
Not how to end this awful strife,
But how a man might save his life,
By cutting out "Damnation."

With solemn look and lowered brow,
The Dean informed his colleagues, how
They'd searched, a substitute to find,
Harmless to body and to mind,
Unlike that word "Damnation."

Then many a great and mighty brain,
Endured some hours of awful strain,
But now "judgment" will soon replace—
T'will not offend the modern race—
That awful word "Damnation."

The naughty word marred many a life,
For if in church you had your wife,
She'd blush because the parson swore,
And swear that she would go no more
Because he said "Damnation."

The children, too, got quite profane,
Although you never spared the cane,
For when to church each week they went,
With language foul the place was rent—
The parson said "Damnation."

So let the little war proceed,
The Allies' efforts must succeed.
The Bishops now have done their "bit"
For on "damnation" they did sit,
Damnation, oh, Damnation.

## CONSCRIPTION IN HONGKONG.

### A SHANGHAI COMMENT.

The *N.-C. Daily News*, commenting on the conscription controversy in Hongkong says:—

On the main issue we certainly think that sympathy must lie with those who argue that British trade interests in the Far East ought not to be jeopardized by the removal of the comparatively few available men who are necessary to its maintenance. There are just as many young men in Shanghai who are as keen on going to the war as there are in Hongkong. They have on more than one occasion appealed to be allowed to do so and have been told that they are giving better service by remaining in their offices. Men with experience in Far Eastern trade are, in varying degrees, experts and command an experience not easily to be replaced. The total number of them physically fit to march who might be taken, even if every British interest was sacrificed, would be quite unimportant compared with the magnitude of the interests which would be ruined. In these circumstances it has been very wisely decided in Shanghai that only those men who can absolutely be spared shall be taken: the rest must, as before, stay where they are, and we cannot see that Hongkong is in any way different in this respect from Shanghai. One other point which appeared objectionable in the Hongkong conscription measures is the discrimination made in favour of men of European parentage only. This is not only regrettable as reducing the available supply of man-power, but it seems to introduce distinctions which have excited much sore feeling in the past, as our correspondence columns have shown, and which we certainly think ought not to be perpetuated.

## AN UNAUTHORISED POSTMAN

### CONVEYING LETTERS OUT OF THE COLONY.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with conveying unstamped letters out of the Colony.

Defendant stated that had the letters not been sealed it would have been all right. He was on his way to Swatow on a business errand, and some of the letters were in regard to business transactions, *i.e.*, referring to goods which were being transhipped to that port.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant $5.

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## AN UNWELCOME VISITOR TO THE PEAK SCHOOL.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese house-boy, employed by Mrs. Mansfield, of the Peak, was charged with being found on the premises of the Peak School without the consent of the principal.

Defendant stated that his second wife was employed at the School, and he went to pay her a friendly visit.

Sergeant Cashman said there had been several unwelcome visitors in the school premises lately, who got in through an open window. On the day in which defendant was arrested witness placed a constable on guard opposite the window, while he stationed himself opposite the front door. Defendant, who was unshod, was about to get out of the window, when witness called out to him to leave by the front door. He was then taken to the Police Station.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant $5, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour.

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## JUBILEE STREET AND ITS HAWKERS.

### A TROUBLESOME PLACE FOR CONSTABLES.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese hawker pleaded guilty to hawking vegetables in Jubilee Street without a permit and also with offering a bribe to an Indian constable.

The Magistrate remarked that hawkers were a very great nuisance in that locality.

Sergeant Blackman agreed, and stated that whenever a hawker was arrested in Jubilee Street a crowd collected and attempted to prevent the constable from discharging his duty. Several assaults had taken place. The Police were obliged to station two men on duty in that street. Defendant had been fined only a few weeks ago for a similar offence to that with which he was now charged.

The Magistrate said hawkers were becoming a great nuisance in the neighbourhood, and matters were getting serious. He fined defendant $25, with the alternative of one month's hard labour, on the first charge; and $5, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour, on the second charge, the sentences to run consecutively.

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## "PORTUGUESE FEMALE DEVILS."

### CHINESE HAWKER FINED FOR USING INSULTING LANGUAGE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese hawker was charged with crying out his wares in Leighton Street, Kowloon.

Defendant, in the course of his evidence, remarked: I was called by a "*Gai Po Kwai*" ("Female Portuguese devil"), who asked me what I had to sell, and I told her.

The Magistrate advised defendant to be careful how he entered into transactions with "female devils," and also reprimanded him severely.

Defendant immediately altered his remark to "a Portuguese lady."

Mr. Wolfe fined him $1 for hawking and instructed the constable to get a fresh summons issued under Section 89 of the Magistrates' Ordinance for using insulting language in the Magistrate's presence.

Defendant, who was then charged under the new summons, said he was an ignorant person and had only arrived in the Colony from the country a few months ago.

Mr. Wolfe said defendant's business was such that he ought not to use insulting language. He (Mr. Wolfe) did not think defendant was an ignorant person, and he was not going to permit defendant to talk in that insulting manner in the Court.

Defendant was fined $5 with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.


LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES

ALL IN THE LATEST STYLES IN WHITE AND COLOURED WASHING MATERIALS

AT SPECIAL PRICES

$10.00 TO $30.00 EACH

These dresses having arrived late for the Season's Trade we have marked them at very Low Prices to ensure a clearance.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

18

We have the agency for the celebrated *Sherwin-Williams Paints & Varnishes.* This means that we have a special high quality finish for every purpose or surface.

STOCKS CARRIED OF:—

S. W. P. Prepared Paint. FLAT-TONE. For Interior Walls.

ENAMELS. COPAL VARNISH.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,
Hotel Mansions, HONGKONG. Missions Building, CANTON.

1185

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

HAS THE BEST SELECTION OF GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING CO. LONDON

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### LOST.

A BLACK and TAN POINTER DOG, about 11 months old, answering to name "CHRUK." Suitable reward will be paid to finder by

S. BERG,
Care of THORESEN & Co.,
[2205

### WANTED.

GOOD SHORTHAND TYPIST. Experience of Legal work preferred.
Apply stating terms and qualifications to—
"X.Y.Z.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
2206

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

ACTION No. 114 OF 1918.

Between
THE SHUN FUK SING, Plaintiffs,
and
CHEUNG CHUNG WONG, trading as THE KAM SING LEE, Defendant,
BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED, Garnishees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a WRIT OF FOREIGN ATTACHMENT was issued herein on the 2nd day of July, 1918, returnable on the 18th day of July, 1918.
Dated the 2nd day of July, 1918.
LO & LO,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.
[2207

### NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

MR. F. RADAMELLE will be in Charge of the above Company's Business at this port from To-day until further Notice.
J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1918. [2203

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned FRANK SMYTH and JOHN SOMERVILLE DOBIE, carrying on Business as Sharebrokers at No. 4, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong, under the style or Firm of "VERNON & SMYTH," has been dissolved by mutual consent, as from the 30th June, 1918
Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.
F. SMYTH.
J. SOMERVILLE DOBIE.
[2195

### NOTICE.

AS from the 1st day of July, 1918, I shall continue to carry on the Business of a Sharebroker at No. 4, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong, under the style of "VERNON & SMYTH."
Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.
F. SMYTH.
[2196

### NOTICE.

AS from the 1st day of July, 1918, I have established myself in Business as a Share and General Broker under the Firm name of J. S. DOBIE & Co.
Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.
J. SOMERVILLE DOBIE.
[2197

### THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

8% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1918, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 12 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK. | At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong. |
| BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE. | Tientsin and Hongkong only. |
| YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER. | At Tientsin and Shanghai only. |

The Interest, less Income Tax at 6/- in the £ will be:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ON £20 BONDS. | | s. d. |
| Per Coupon (Gross) | | 12. 0 |
| Less Tax at 6/- in the | £ | 3. 7 1/5 |
| Net amount payable | | 8. 4 4/5 |
| ON £100 BONDS. | £ | s. d. |
| Per Coupon (Gross) | 3 | 0. 0 |
| Less Tax at 6/- in the | £ | 16. 0 |
| Net amount payable | £2 | 2. 0 |
| ON £500 BONDS. | £ | s. d. |
| Per Coupon (Gross) | 15 | 0. 0 |
| Less Tax at 6/- in the | £ | 4. 10. 0 |
| Net amount payable | $10 | 10. 0 |

Payment will be made in Taels at the Demand Buying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.
By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
W. S. NATHAN,
General Manager.
[2201

## INTIMATIONS

G. R.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of July, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Happy Valley, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Sale. | Registry No. | Locality. | Boundary Measurements. N. | S. | E. | W. | Contents in Square feet. | Annual Rent | Upset Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inland Lot No. 2950. | On Ridge, East of Happy Valley. | feet As | feet per | feet sale | feet plan. | (about) 29,813 | $. 172 | $ 3,483.30 |

[2193

G. R.

### NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or alnbin desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50
[58

### FOR SALE.

ONE 7/9 H.P. HARLEY DAVISON MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR. Run about 1,000 miles.
Apply to—
Box No. 2171,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2171

### FOR SALE.

WE have always on hand large lots of WOLFRAM ORE for Sale. Buyers are cordially invited to apply to—
FOOK YUEN, 77, Des Vœux Road West, Hongkong, or FOOK WO CHEONG, Tobacco Firm, the Wui Lan Bridge, Canton,
For particulars.
THE TUNG NAM MINING CO.,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1918. [2158

### FOR SALE.

A RARE COLLECTION OF 950 COINS of Different Nations with a Portable Cabinet and Valuable Numismatic Books for $550 only.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET.
1845

## HOUSES TO LET

### TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO.,
Des Vœux Road Central.
[2109

### TO LET.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
No. 67, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
[28

### TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 93, THE PEAK,
4-ROOMED FLAT, No. 56, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings.
[2088

### TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
"ABERTHOLWYN," No. 14, Peak Road, from 1st August.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
2000

## INTIMATION

# WATSON'S

## PULVOSMIDROSIS.

AN IDEAL DUSTING POWDER.

Keeps the feet and armpits cool and sweet in the warmest weather and removes any unpleasant adour.

Cures sore and blistered toes.

In tins 50 cts. each.

PREPARED ONLY BY

## A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 16. [18

### DEATH.

STEVENS.—Killed in action in France, on June 18th, Edward Alfred Murtagh, M.C., late 2nd Lieutenant Buffs, aged 19½ years, only son of EDWARD STEVENS, Pagoda Anchorage.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

# The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 5TH JULY, 1918.

## THE SAVAGES OF THE SEA

By the torpedoing of the British hospital ship *Llandovery Castle* Germany has added yet another to the long list of unpardonable crimes which she has committed against humanity during the past four years. The vessel was homeward bound from Canada, and, happily, there were no sick or wounded on board, but there is every reason to fear that all but 24 out of a total complement of 258, including nearly 100 Canadian Army medical men and nursing sisters, have perished. The evident intention of the attacking submarine was—in the infamous phrase of Count LUXBURG, the German Minister to Argentina—"to sink and leave no trace," for, after the ship had disappeared beneath the waves, the German submarine charged the wreckage, to which survivors were clinging, and fired twelve shells with the object, it is suspected, of sinking the lifeboats—an act of cold-blooded murder of which the Germans have been guilty on many previous occasions. It is sometimes urged on behalf of the officers and men of the German Navy that in carrying on their dastardly campaign against peaceful shipping they are merely obeying orders against which their better nature revolts. There is no sign of this, however, in the present outrage; indeed, they seem to have taken a fiendish delight in destroying life. When, for example, one poor dazed Canadian sergeant, who was struggling to maintain a precarious hold upon an upturned boat, scrambled on board the submarine, under the impression that it was a rescue ship, he was picked up by one of its officers and flung back into the sea. Again, when the Captain's boat was pulling towards those who were crying for help it was ordered to "come alongside," and because it held on its way two revolver shots were fired with the warning that unless it did as ordered, and ceased its work of mercy, a big gun would be discharged at it. There is not one single redeeming feature in this story of Teutonic brutality. The *Llandovery Castle* was showing the usual navigation and regulation hospital lights, which were plainly visible under an overcast sky, and she could not possibly have been mistaken for anything but that which she was—"a ship immune by every law of war and peace from attack or molestation." The German submarine commander made a clumsy attempt to justify his action by alleging that there were eight American flying officers on board. When this was disproved by the Captain and one of the medical officers, who was hauled on board with a great deal of unnecessary violence, he thought of the same excuse as that offered in the case of the *Lusitania*, namely, that the *Llandovery Castle* was carrying munitions. This defence was suggested by the big explosion which occurred as the ship sank, but it was pointed out that this explosion was due to the boilers bursting and the funnel falling. No such flimsy pretexts as these can avail in face of the fact that the submarine had a perfect right, under the Hague Convention, to stop and search the *Llandovery Castle* if she had any suspicion that the hospital ship was being used for illegitimate purposes. The fact that she made no pretence of exercising this right shows that she was bent on destruction and that the allegations were an after-thought. The sinking of hospital ships is obviously a part of Germany's policy of "indiscriminate submarinism." Her previous crimes in this direction include the torpedoing of the *Britannic*, *Braemar Castle*, *Asturias*, *Gloucester Castle*, *Salta*, *Donegal*, *Lanfranc*, and *Dover Castle*. Yet, notwithstanding these continued and deliberate violations of international law, Baron VON KUEHLMANN has the effrontery to talk of the belligerent Powers assembling round the Conference table with "mutual confidence in each other's probity!" Germany's barbarities will not be forgotten, and when the day of reckoning comes the people of the British Empire are far more likely to be influenced by that sentiment which is leading thousands cheerfully to lay down their lives than by the nicely balanced economic arguments of Royal Commissions on the subject of future commercial intercourse with Germany. An indication of this is furnished by the determination of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union to boycott Germany for five years and eight months after the war as a punishment for taking the lives of 15,000 non-combant seamen since 1914, and to add one month for every additional offence committed. This movement, which has now been endorsed by the French Seamen's Union, will be persisted in regardless of the Government's attitude. A meeting of 600 seamen and stewards at Liverpool, it will be noticed, has passed a resolution urging that five years be added to the boycott for this latest "most diabolical and cowardly murder."

H.E. the Governor will unveil a memorial Tablet in St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, at the morning service on Sunday next, in memory of the late Rev N. C. Pope.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Wednesday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 2 (2 deaths); bubonic plague, 11 (8 deaths). All the sufferers were Chinese.

The leasehold property, near Mount Davies, known as "The Blarney Stone," was sold by auction on Wednesday for $12,400 to Messrs. Lapicque & Co. Messrs. Dennys & Bowley were the solicitors for the vendor.

Owing to the generosity of Mr. Edgecombe, a large party of Naval ratings were able to spend a very enjoyable afternoon yesterday at Island Bay. On arrival, the majority of the men spent their time in the water with a polo ball, after which they sat down to a nicely prepared tea. Later, many availed themselves of the opportunity of rambling round the country. The return journey was made in the cool of the evening.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

July 3rd.

THE CONTROLLERS.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, replying to requests urging him to assume office, says he is unable to come to Canton at present owing to eye-trouble.

HOUSE-RENT TAX.

The Provincial Assembly has been informed that the house rent-tax is under the military control, so that it is not subject to approval by the Assembly. The scheme cannot be abolished when it is in force.

KING-CHOW TO BE ATTACKED.

Commander Sum Hung-ying, who has received instructions to attack Kingchow, has ordered his officers to lead all the troops, about 14 regiments, to Tsuiman and wait for the order to set out. The "People's Army" is reported to be very active on the Eastern borders of Kingchow. Several districts have been occupied, and many others are to be attacked.

The situation of King-chow is regarded as very dangerous, as most of Lung's troops have been sent to Luichow, and those remaining in King-chow would be insufficient to repel an attack.

The authorities learn that several thousand bags of rice have been bought in Hongkong, and will be forwarded to King-chow. Gunboats have been sent to intercept the transports.

SWATOW REPORTS.

Commander Chan Kwing-ming, in view of the importance of the Wongkong front, has given orders for a number of strongholds to be constructed along it.

The 10th leader of the Canton forces has reported that his troops have occupied the Takfa and Wingchuen districts in Fukien. A Fukien leader and many soldiers have been killed in action.

CANTON, June 4th.

SHUM CHUN HUEN'S ARRIVAL.

Shum Chun-huen was welcomed to Canton yesterday. Shum is expected to play a great part either in peace or war. A special telegram has been sent advising General Luk and requesting him to come to Canton.

THE M.PS.

About 100 M.Ps. are proceeding to Canton from Shanghai. The number of M.Ps., including those who have already arrived, now amounts to 450, which is more than half of the total in the two Houses.

AN ARSENAL IN KWANGSI.

Owing to the insufficiency of ammunition for the troops on various fronts General Luk and others have decided to establish an arsenal in Kwangsi. Several machines have been removed from the Canton arsenal and carried away to Kwangsi for the purpose, and the arsenal will be established in Wuchow.

DR. SUN AT SHANGHAI.

A message from Shanghai states that the Peking Government has ordered the Defence Commissioner of Shanghai to request the French Consul to arrest Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who is living in the French Concession. The French Consul has refused the request, and has asked that the matter be referred to the French Minister in Peking.

SWATOW REPORTS.

It is reported from Swatow that after the Canton forces occupied the Tak Fa and Wing Chun districts, in Fukien, several Fukien armies surrendered. The Canton Forces are proceeding to attack Cheong-chow (an important station for the Fukien troops), and the whole province is shaken.

## SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND

The following contributions are gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer, for the period ended 3rd July:—

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H. Hancock | $ 20 | May and June. |
| J. Stoneman | 10 | April to Aug. |
| W. C. F. | 300 | |
| W. J. Pringle | 5 | |
| P. P. Wodehouse | 10 | |
| J. Macdonald | 5 | |
| | $350 | |

DONATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| A Donation | $100 |
| E. Potter | 25 |
| H. Griffin | 10 |
| W. J. E. | 10 |
| Hon. E. Shellim | 15 |
| J. S. Thomson | 50 |
| | $110 |
| Grand total | $460 |

Subscribers are asked to forward their contributions in future to the Treasurer, H.M.S. *Tamar* (S. E. Fund) in future.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

### DEATH OF SIR ROBERT BREDON.

PEKING, July 3rd.

Sir Robert Bredon died this afternoon.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

### THE PREMIER AND THE SIBERIA MENACE.

The Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, has decided to settle the internal unrest before sending troops to Siberia.

### CRUISERS SENT TO FUKIEN.

The Peking Government despatched six cruisers to Fukien on the 1st inst.

### THE KWANGTUNG EXPEDITION.

General Lung Chai-kwong has demanded for his use $5,000,000 in 7th year Bonds, $2,500,000 in cash, and five regiments from the 9th division.

The Naval Department has promised to sent two gunboats to convey Lung's recruits to the South.

It is said that Tsao Kun, the Tuchun of Chihli, will not interfere with the expedition to Kwangtung.

### THE PREMIER AND THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The Premier has given orders that (1) no leave be granted to the expeditionary forces which are to attack Kwangtung and Szechuen; and (2) that no leaders or officers be allowed to negotiate peace or declare an armistice with their opponents.

The Peking Government will send four cruisers to assist Lung Chai-kwong to attack Kwangtung.

Lung Yu-kwong (General Lung's brother) reports that Southern troops are proceeding to attack King-chow, and he is sending gunboats to block the passage to King-chow.

Liang Si-yee is coming South for peace consultations.

## DEATH OF SIR ROBERT BREDON.

The late Sir Robert Bredon—news of whose death we have received by telegram from our Peking correspondent—was for many years in the service of the Chinese Maritime Customs. From 1898 to 1910, when he retired, he was Deputy Inspector-General, and on several occasions, during the absence of the late Sir Robert Hart, he acted as Inspector-General. He was closely associated with the negotiations leading up to the Mackay Treaty, and is generally credited with the responsibility for Article 8, the most important of all the articles in that instrument. He was present with his wife and daughter in the British Legation, Peking, during its seige and bombardment, and received the China medal and clasp. He was created a K.C.M.G. in 1904, an held many decorations from foreign Powers.

Born on February 4th, 1846, Sir Robert was 72 years of age at the time of his death. Like Sir Robert Hart, he was an Irishman. The eldest son of the late Alexander Bredon, M.D., it was originally intended that he should follow his father's profession, but although he obtained first place in the examination for the Army Medical Staff, first place in the final examination for students at Netley Hospital, and was appointed to the 97th Regiment, all in one year (1867), he resigned after six years' service and joined the Chinese Maritime Customs. He was a Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, and an honourman in both classics and mathematics of Trinity College, Dublin.

## MURDER CHARGE DISMISSED

At the Hongkong Magistracy, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged, on remand, with the murder of his wife on May 24th.

Mr. Leo Longinotto (assistant Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and Mr. P. Goldring appeared for the defendant.

It will be remembered that the deceased woman, who was found stabbed at West Point, was alleged to have been last seen in defendant's company. Her daughter stated that there were frequent domestic differences over money matters, and that defendant had treated his wife cruelly. She also said that defendant was fond of another woman.

After four or five days' hearing the Magistrate dismissed the case on the ground that there was insufficient evidence to go before a jury. The Crown had absolutely failed to establish a motive for the crime.

# THE WAR.

## A MILLION AMERICAN TROOPS SENT TO FRANCE.

## ENEMY OFFENSIVE DELAYED.

## ITALIANS INFLICT HEAVY LOSSES ON AUSTRIANS.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S MAN-POWER SCHEME CRITICISED:

### DISASTROUS EFFECTS ON FARMING.

## BRITISH SEAMEN AND THE BOYCOTT OF GERMANY.

### *Franco-Belgian Front.*

*LATEST CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

MUTUAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, July 2nd. 10.00 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was nothing beyond normal mutual artillery firing.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 2nd. 10.45 p.m.

In fine weather, yesterday, our aeroplanes were very active.

We destroyed 25 aeroplanes and three balloons, and drove down 15 aeroplanes uncontrollable; also two large enemy night-fliers which landed behind our lines, the occupants being made prisoner.

Eight of our machines are missing.

We dropped 22 tons of bombs in the daytime and 13 tons at night. All our night-fliers returned.

ENEMY'S PUZZLING RESTFULNESS.

LONDON, July 2nd. 4.05 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The enemy's puzzling restfulness continued on the whole front. It has been conjectured that he is awaiting the arrival of guns of a type intermediate between the "Bertha" and naval guns whereby a large number of heavy shells can be thrown into Paris from a distance of forty or fifty miles' range, which was made possible by the most recent advance of his line.

Lieutenant Coppens, the Belgian balloon "strafer," has brought up his record to 13, destroying three more balloons within two hours.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

SUCCESSFUL LOCAL OPERATION.

LONDON, July 1st. 11.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In a successful local operation at night north-westward of Albert we captured over 50 prisoners and nine machine-guns.

We also rushed a post southward of Morlancourt.

During June we captured 1,057 prisoners, including 30 officers.

ALLIES' PROVOCATIVE SPIRIT.

LONDON, July 2nd. 7.00 a.m.

The affairs north of Albert and south of Mosloy are regarded as important, as they indicate a more provocative spirit by the Allies since the Germans failed to break through the Oise and Marne front. That their persistent and successful policy of pinpricks has failed to provoke a resumption of the German attack shows that the delay of the latter is imposed by necessity. This is probably due to the difficulty of concentrating material on the ground far in advance of the railways, but it is not doubted that the Austrian defeat and political chaos in the Dual Monarchy have disorganised the German schemes. Hence the coming blow is awaited with confidence, though it is recognised that the next three months will be critical.

*LATEST CABLES.*

#### FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY POSITIONS CAPTURED.

LONDON, July 3rd. 3.50 p.m.

A French *communiqué* states:—Between the Oise and the Aisne we executed a local operation north of Moulinsou-St. Ouvent and captured enemy positions on a front of three kilometres, to a depth of 800 metres at some points.

We have up to the present taken 220 prisoners. West of Chateau-Thierry a hostile counter-attack in the region of Vaux failed under our fire.

We took prisoners.

German attempts north-east of Moncel and on Upper Alsace were also without result.

FRANCO-AMERICAN LOCAL OPERATION.

PARIS, July 2nd.

A *communiqué* states:—West of Chateau Thierry, a local operation, executed in conjunction with American troops, enabled us to improve our positions on the front, Vaux—Hill 204.

The Americans captured the village of Vaux and the heights to the westward of that place.

Over 300 prisoners, including five officers, were captured in this action.

We carried out raids between Montdidier, Noyon and east of Rheims and took prisoners.

Enemy attempts near Belloy in Upper-Alsace failed under our fire.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK COMPLETELY FAILS.

LONDON, July 3rd. 2.15 a.m.

A French *communiqué* states:—Between the Oise and the Aisne we repulsed two raids east of Vingre, and captured the village of St. Piedaigle, south of the Aisne, taking 30 prisoners.

A German counter-attack upon our positions in the region of Vaux, west of Chateau Thierry, which was captured by the Americans, completly failed, and fresh prisoners remained in our hands.

AMERICANS SUCCESSFULLY STORM ENEMY POSITIONS.

LONDON, July 3rd. 6.40 a.m.

An American *communiqué* states:—We stormed the village of Vaux, Bois-de-la Roche, and neighbouring woods in co-operation with the French, who advanced their line on Hill 204.

We advanced our positions a thousand yards on a mile and a half front.

The enemy's losses in killed and wounded are heavy. One of his regiments, holding a sector, resisted obstinately and was practically annihilated. Our losses are relatively light.

A German counter-attack was entirely repulsed.

We took 500 prisoners, increasing the June prisoners taken from this vicinity to nearly 1,200.

The material captured includes trench-mortars, and 60 machine-guns.

Three of our aviators did not return.

### *Italian Front.*

*LATEST CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### NEW ENEMY ATTACKS CRUSHED.

SUPERIORITY OF ITALIAN ARTILLERY.

LONDON, July 2nd. 10.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—By the capture of the two heights between Valbella and Valfrenzela the Italians again obtained command of the whole of this series of hills east of the Asiago Plateau between that region and the Brenc Valley. The latest success effectually interferes with any serious Austrian menace in this direction, which was always possible so long as the Valbella height was in their possession.

The chief features of the action were the entire superiority of the Italian over the Austrian artillery. The latter seemed incapable of either accurate counter-battery work or interfering seriously with the movement of troops and stores on the lines of communication.

ITALIAN ATTACKING FORCE FEWER THAN THE PRISONERS TAKEN.

The prisoners are almost entirely composed of German-Austrians and Hungarians.

Our attacking troops were actually fewer in number than the prisoners taken, which bears out the opinion expressed by a well-known General that the Italian victory had added 30 per cent. to their fighting value and had detracted an equal amount from the Austrians.

The enemy losses on June 29th and 30th were extremely heavy. It must be borne in mind that the opposing troops were among the pick of the Austrian Army, and were commanded by the General in whom the greatest confidence was reposed.

LONDON, July 2nd. 7.20 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—Our artillery fire crushed the new enemy attacks on the Asiago Plateau, inflicting heavy losses.

We captured 127 prisoners and four trench-cannons.

British parties southward of Asiago captured prisoners.

Our operations in the north-western region of Grappa yielded important positions and 569 prisoners, of whom 19 are officers, and many machine-guns.

We captured, on June 29th and 30th on Monte Valbella, Col del Rosso and Col de Chele four guns, 15 trench-mortars, 57 machine-guns and thousands of rifles.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

ITALIANS GAIN IMPORTANT SUCCESSES.

LONDON, July 1st. 10.30 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—On Sunday we attacked and captured Col Del Rosso.

The enemy's two attacks against Monte Valbella were completely arrested. The enemy masses were mown down by our artillery fire.

The enemy's losses on June 29th and 30th were exceptionally heavy. Eighty-eight officers and 1,925 men were captured.

Our losses were very slight.

We repulsed attacks in the Zugna region.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—We withdrew from Col Del Rosso and Monte Valbella to our former position at St. Enele Wood.

### *Aerial Activities.*

*LATEST CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH AERIAL RAID ON CATTARO.

ROME, July 3rd.

An Admiralty official message states:—Five British aeroplanes, on July 1st dropped a ton of bombs on the enemy base at Cattaro. A ship near the submarine base caught fire. One bomb fell in the middle of the submarine quarter. All our machines returned safely.

#### BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

LONDON, July 3rd.

An Independent Air Force official message states:—During the night of July 1st and 2nd, we successfully attacked the aerodrome at Boulay. Bursts were observed in the aerodrome and hutments.

We bombed with good effect the Oppau works *Sodafabrik*; also the railway line at Mannheim, and the railways at Thionville.

We bombed the railway station at Treves.

On July 2nd, 12 enemy machines attacked our formation over an objective. We shot down one. We also bombed the rail-sidings and shed at Coblentz with good results.

All our machines returned.

### *Naval Activities.*

*LATEST CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BELGIAN SHIP TORPEDOED BY ENEMY SUBMARINE.

TWENTY-FIVE SURVIVORS PICKED UP.

WASHINGTON, July 3rd.

It is announced that a German submarine sank the Belgian steamer *Chilier*, 1,400 miles from the Atlantic coast on June 21st. Twenty-five survivors were picked up on June 27th.

#### SINKING OF HOSPITAL SHIPS

NO MORE SURVIVORS FOUND.

LONDON, July 2nd.

The Admiralty announces that the area, between the spot where the *Llandovery Castle* sank and the south-western coast of Ireland, has been thoroughly searched by two groups of warships in addition to the *Lysander*. Only a little wreckage and one empty boat have been found. Therefore, it is assumed that there are no more survivors.

SEAMEN AND STEWARDS DEMAND A POST-WAR BOYCOTT.

LONDON, July 2nd.

A meeting of 600 seamen and stewards in Liverpool passed a resolution strongly protesting against Germany's latest crime of sinking the hospital-ship *Llandovery Castle* without warning, and urging Mr. Havelock Wilson to add five years to the post-war boycott of Germans, "for this most diabolical and most cowardly murder of our brothers on the seas."

*EARLIER CABLES.*

DELIBERATE GERMAN POLICY.

LONDON, July 2nd.

The newspapers comment upon the torpedoing of the *Llandovery Castle* as establishing that the sinking of hospital-ships is a deliberate German policy beyond all doubt.

They ask what is the use of German statesmen appealing, like Baron Kuehlmann, to be credited with probity and chivalry when crimes so infamous continue. An added element of horror in the latest atrocity was the repeated attempt of the submarine commander to justify himself by accusations against his victim and his wild and furious shooting among the wreckage in an apparent attempt to "sink without trace."

### *General.*

*LATEST CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

GERMANS EXPEL BRITONS FROM FINLAND.

HELSINGFORS, June 2nd.

It is learned from a high military authority that all Britons are to be expelled from Finland.

It is believed that this is due to the fact that the Germans desire to conceal the movements of a considerable German force marching through Finland in order to take possession of the warm-water port of Kola, in the peninsula on the Murman coast.

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS NATIONALISED.

LONDON, July 3rd.

A wireless Russian official message states that a decree by the Government Council nationalises all important industrial undertakings, with all capital and property within the republic.

#### WHAT A PROTRACTED WAR WILL MEAN.

GERMANY MARCHING TO BANKRUPTCY.

LONDON, July 3rd.

In the House of Lords, Lord Emmott, Director of the War Trade Department, reviewing the financial situation, said the nations of the world were mostly living on capital. If the war were protracted, the situation here might be viewed with apprehension, but in Germany with positive terror. If Germany were unable to get an indemnity she must raise an additional 300 to 400 millions sterling annually from direct taxation, inevitably leading to friction between the Federal States and the Imperial Government. Germany was marching to bankruptcy, and it would take a lot to set her on her legs again. When it became evident that an indemnity would not be obtainable there would be a change in the spirit of the German peoples.

#### DEATH OF LORD RHONDDA

DUE TO HEART FAILURE.

LONDON, July 2nd.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Rhondda's heart shows signs of failing.

LATER.

Lord Rhondda is dead.

[Until his elevation to the Peerage in 1916, Lord Rhondda was widely known as Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P., one of the "Coal Kings" of Wales. Since 1916 he has held the office of Food Controller, and before that was President of the Local Government Board. He was 62 years of age.]

#### FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER.

LONDON, July 2nd.

The Press Bureau announces that His Majesty the King has expressed a desire that the Fourth of August, being the fourth anniversary of the war, should be observed with special solemnity as a National Day of Prayer.

Their Majesties the King and Queen and both Houses of Parliament will attend an Intercession Service on behalf of the Nation and Empire.

#### MUNITION'S FACTORY EXPLOSION.

LONDON, July 2nd.

The Press Bureau announces:—There was a serious explosion on the night of July 1st at a national shell-filling factory in the Midlands.

It is feared that between 60 and 70 workers perished. The number of injured is not known.

A considerable part of the productive capacity of the factory was saved.

Work will be resumed in a few days.

The women workers behaved splendidly, urging to be allowed to return to work.

There will be no appreciable diminution in the output.

#### RECORD SHIP-BUILDING IN U.S.A.

OVER 1,000,000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS LEFT FOR FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, July 3rd.

The ship production of the United States in June amounted to 280,400 dead-weight tons. The record total for the 1918 production hitherto had been 1,084,670 tons.

Mr. Baker has announced that the progress of shipping troops overseas is so well maintained that the United States were six months ahead of the original programme. Altogether, over 1,000,000 American soldiers have sailed for France.

#### BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

AN APPRECIABLE INCREASE IN MERCHANTMEN TONNAGE.

LONDON, July 3rd.

A publication on Thursday by the Admiralty announces that 134,159 tons of merchant-men, were completed in the United Kingdom in June as compared with 197,274 in May.

The total for the year ending June 30th is 1,431,150 tons.

The Controller of Merchant Ship-building comments that it is encouraging to note that the tonnage of merchant-men completed in the United Kingdom for the quarter ending June 30th shows an increase of 78 per cent. over the corresponding quarter of 1917.

#### INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN WILD BEAST.

LONDON, July 2nd.

The International Parliamentary Commercial Conference was opened this morning at Westminster Palace, when representatives of Great Britain, France, United States, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Serbia, China, Japan, and Portugal were present. The subjects for discussion include the unfair methods of the Germans to dominate the commerce of the world.

Mr. Bonar Law welcomed the Delegates, and said one would have thought nothing new as regards German brutality could have happened, but the sinking of the *Llandovery Castle* was an unspeakable outrage, and nothing could be gained by talking about it. "A wild beast is at large, and there is no use arguing or reasoning with it. The only thing to do is to destroy it. (Cheers.) That is the duty of us and all the Allies, and to set our teeth until the end is achieved. (Cheers.)"

TO DEFEAT GERMAN TRADE CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, July 3rd.

A resolution was unanimously passed urging the *Entente* Governments to carry out as soon as possible adequate measures to defeat the German conspiracy to dominate the trade of the world, including dumping, espionage, and other similar practices; and recommending the establishment of an inter-Allied *Entente* of Commerce on the subject.

#### INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN AUSTRIA HUNGARY.

AMSTERDAM, July 2nd.

A Vienna message, dated June 27th, states:—80,000 strikers were out in Vienna and Lower Austria, including the war industries, last week, owing to the reduction of the bread ration. The strikers resumed on the promise of increased wages until the new harvest.

The strike in Hungary is more stubborn, owing to its political character. One hundred thousand struck as a protest against Count Tisza's policy, and they demanded the resignation of the Government and the carrying out of the original electoral reform proposal.

#### COMMAND OF ESSENTIAL RAW MATERIALS.

LONDON, July 2nd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Brig.-General H. P. Croft, Mr. Bonar Law said the question of the best methods of securing a command of the essential raw materials produced within the Empire with a view to safeguarding the interests of the Empire and the Allies during the reconstruction period had been considered by the Imperial War Conference, which had arrived at important decisions on the subject, which, he hoped, would form a basis for discussion with the Allies and lead to the co-operation desired.

#### FOOD DIFFICULTIES IN BAVARIA.

ZURICH, July 2nd.

A Munich telegram states that the general food situation is so unfavourable that provisioning of the Bavarian population is very difficult.

#### BRITAIN'S COAL SUPPLY.

THE REDUCTION OF OUTPUT DUE TO ENLISTMENT OF MINERS.

LONDON, July 3rd.

A publication on Thursday by the Press Bureau announces the withdrawal of 75,000 miners from British collieries. This involves a reduction of 22,500,000 tons in the coal output. It is also estimated that an extra 12,500,000 tons are required for war purposes for France, Italy, neutrals and coaling stations. The shortage of British consumption thus amounts to 25,000,000 tons per annum. The household rationing scheme will save 8,000,000 tons, leaving 27,000,000 to be provided for by improved output and economies in industrial and transport consumption. This is a very serious outlook, and therefore it is imperative that there should be every possible economy.

(Continued on Page 8.)

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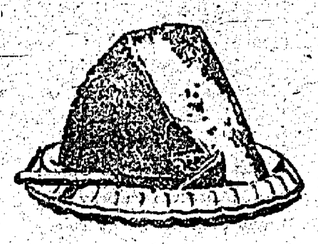

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*MONTSERRAT is sold by all leading Storekeepers.*

# THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

## General.

*LATEST CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GERMAN COLONISATION OF COURLAND.

AMSTERDAM, July 3rd.

A Kovno telegram in the *Rheinische-West-Faelische* states that the lands settlement scheme in Courland, mentioned yesterday, lays down that owners with a minimum of 360 hectares are obliged to sell one-third of their land at the 1914 prices.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

### WAR PRISONERS EXCHANGE

THE HAGUE, July 2nd.

Sir George Cave left suddenly for England.

It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George summoned him, as his presence was required in connection with important Parliamentary matters.

Lord Newton and Lieut.-General Sir Herbert E. Belfield will continue the prisoners' negotiations.

### DUTCH CONVOY TO DUTCH INDIES.

THE HAGUE, July 2nd.

The Foreign Ministry, in a statement regarding the decision to send a Dutch convoy to the Dutch Indies, says Holland at the end of April offered to guarantee that the military interests of the belligerents would not be affected.

Great Britain replied that Great Britain never recognised convoying as a right of neutrals, but that, as a tangible proof of British friendship for Holland, Great Britain would not put difficulties in the way of the convoy if certain conditions were fulfilled.

Holland replied that the conditions practically accorded with the Dutch guarantees.

A list of the cargoes of the convoy was supplied to the belligerents and the departure of the convoy was arranged for June 19th.

Great Britain on June 18th objected that although it was understood no goods of German origin would be carried, the steamer *Noordam* contained dyestuffs of purely German origin.

### THE MAN-POWER PROBLEM.

LONDON, July 2nd.

In the House of Commons, on a motion for an adjournment to call attention to the serious effect of combing out agricultural labourers, Mr. Prothero, continuing his speech, said that what they were asking the men on the land was nothing compared to what they were asking men at the front. He admitted that farmers cannot spare men, but he found every farmers' deputation willing to release men on the score of patriotism because they had the imagination to realise what was going on on the Western Front. He could not say that the harvest would be saved, for all these 30,000 men were skilled and many were key men, without whom unskilled masses of labour were unmanageable. But he believed that not much of the harvest would be lost. Only the absolute need of men would have induced the Government to take the step. He hoped that the agriculturists would meet the situation with the same cheerful courage and patriotism as previous difficulties.

Several members criticised sending men to the front after only a brief training.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government recognised that men and boys were handicapped in having to fight on such a short training, but throughout the war we had been handicapped by the necessity of creating an army from its foundations. He recognised the hardship to farmers, but the question was whether the Government's action was in the national interest. Thirty thousand men were wanted and represented a force necessary to supply three or four fighting divisions, when it was realised that the whole aim of German strategy this year was to wear out our reserves. Thus it must be realised that the Government's first duty was to assure our not being defeated by this campaign and our not suffering in anything we may do next year. The difficulties of man-power were becoming greater every month and it was impossible to decide such difficulties by discussion in the House of Commons, which must give the Government a blank cheque.

The motion for adjournment was negatived.

### DEATH OF MR. JOHN LIDDELL

PROMINENT SHANGHAI MERCHANT.

It was with feelings of very deep regret, by practically the whole community of Shanghai, that the news was received yesterday morning (says the *N.-C. Daily News* of June 27th) of the sudden death of Mr. John Liddell, which had occurred at a hospital in Tokio, following upon an operation for abdominal tumour.

About two months ago Mr. Liddell discovered that he was not in the best of health, and later took medical advice. At the time, he had intended to visit the United States on holiday, his passage already having been booked; but after learning the result of the doctors' diagnosis, he decided to break his journey at Tokio to undergo an operation. Leaving Shanghai by the P.M.S.S. *Siberia Maru* on June 13th, Mr. Liddell experienced a smooth passage to Nagasaki, but there the steamer was delayed by a typhoon and as a result of the rough weather met with between Nagasaki and Kobe, it was found necessary for Mr. Liddell to land at the latter port and proceed to Tokio by rail in a private car. On Friday last, the anniversary of his 60th birthday, Mr. Liddell was operated upon in the Tokio Hospital, and his many friends in Shanghai were pleased to learn that a telegram had subsequently been received to the effect that he had stood the operation splendidly. On Monday, however, a further telegram stated that his condition was critical. On Tuesday evening, a telegram timed prior to 6 p.m., was to the same effect, and yesterday morning the sad news was received of his death, which had occurred the previous evening, presumably between 6 and 8.30 p.m.

The late Mr. John Liddell, who was a partner in the firm of Liddell Bros. & Co., was born in Scotland (we understand in Edinburgh), on June 21st, 1858, and first arrived in China on January 9th, 1888. Throughout his residence in Shanghai, he always took the keenest interest in the Settlement's affairs. He was a member of the Municipal Council in 1902-3 and 1905-6; was once President of St. Andrew's Society, retiring by rotation; and as an evidence of the interest he took in sport, it may be mentioned that he played cricket and golf in his younger days, was a member of the Light Horse S.V.C., and for 10 years continuously a Steward of the Shanghai Race Club. His chief pastime, however, was racing, and as an owner he has been a prominent figure for several years. His principal successes on the turf were with Ravenshoe, third in the Derby, 1907, and third in the Criterion Stakes, 1909; Au Revoir, second in the Griffins Stakes, 1892; Misled winner of the Maiden Stakes in 1913; Resilient, winner of the Shanghai St. Leger in 1910; and Gladiator, winner of the Shanghai St. Leger in 1917, second in the Spring Champions of that year, and third in the Autumn Champions, in addition to winning the Siccawei Cup at the recent Shanghai Spring Meeting, after having been defeated by a margin of a head by Beaconsfield in the Cathay Cup the previous day.

### INDIA AND THE WAR.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

A conference which promises to be a great historical event assembled at Delhi recently in connection with the Prime Minister's recent appeal to India to redouble her war efforts.

Lord Chelmsford said: We are met here in quiet purpose and stern resolve to answer the call which the King-Emperor makes to us—namely, that Right is Might. Germany (he continued) had long cast her eyes eastward, and had concentrated her diplomacy on the moral and political capture of Turkey. She hoped that the Indian Moslems' allegiance to Great Britain would be shaken, and that she would secure an open path to the Persian Gulf. The revolution which had plunged Russia into anarchy had opened the door for Germany through Southern Russia to Eastern Persia and Afghanitan. At present famine, chaos, and lawlessness lay along this path, and Germany had made no military move, but the door was open, and we must be on our guard. Germany had already thrown pioneers of intrigue into Central Asia, intending to blow on the flame of anarchy, but our staunch friend, the Amir of Afghanistan, had stood as a bulwark to German intrigue. One of our first thoughts must be how best to assist the Amir by showing that we were ready with men and munitions to assist him to repel aggression in a military sense. To-day India was very strong in equipment, etc.

"We propose to consider," he went on, "in conjunction with the Legislative Council, how far it may be feasible for India to increase the direct financial contribution which she has already made to his Majesty's Government or to assist financially in any other way. If additional taxation should be necessary, we shall not shrink from proposing it, and I am sure you will gladly bear it. But for the present we must concentrate on an increase of India's combatant power and production for war purposes. We must close our ranks, and the liberty of the world must be won before our aspirations for the liberalising of India's political institutions can acquire any tangible meaning."

After referring to the recommendations resulting from the Viceroy's joint inquiry with Mr. Montagu, the Secretary for India, which are shortly to be laid before the Home Government, the Viceroy made an earnest appeal to the Conference to prove that India was not one whit behind the rest of the Empire.

The assembly then rose as Lord Chelmsford announced the message from the King. Loud cheering greeted his Majesty's stirring words.

### THE STRAIN OF ST. GEORGE

A PERSISTENT TYPE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES."]

For one day in the year let it be permitted to praise in the famous men of our race the undying strain of St. George. His device was on their shield; his name was wedded to their dreams of England; in them he came to life, for into the legends of this hero the heart of the nation always read itself. St. George has ceased through them to be a legend; he is the image that England has made out of the records of a thousand encounters with a thousand dragons. That is the St. George we remember to-day.

The strain has recurred in every age under every circumstance of fate; in all the baffling variety of character revealed in the long story, St. George is always found; we received him from an Eastern land "the half-mythical hero striving in an Eastern desert against an impossible monster"; we have restored him to the world, quickened to life in the noblest of our race, who since the days of Richard of the Lion Heart have fought under his banner; and under the same banner often with reserve and delay, often scarcely aware of what we were doing, we have ranged ourselves in the ancient conflict between light and darkness.

There was a Georgius of Lydda among those "whose names are justly revered among men, but whose acts are known only to God." But it is not to the martyr-saint in his dying, but to the knight slaying the dragon, that the heart of England has turned with a certain affinity. This slayer of the dragon lives within the circle of those immortal legends, which carry us far behind the years when Diocletian persecuted the Church and a soldier died for his faith; through the legend of the dragon we are linked to Theseus and Hercules and Perseus, all of whom repeat in perfect beauty the same tale of the same struggle. Every son of England who takes the name of St. George on his lips, stands dedicated to strike at the same foes of which they told in those legends; it is the same warfare from which there is no discharge for humanity; "and there was no vow a man could take then that a man must not take now."

The representative men of this people have been slow to see the dragons; they are ready for long to believe that the dragon is not a dragon at all; but when once they have understood that there is a monster straddling across the path of the weak, they are ready to strike, and to strike hard. It is this strain that we praise to-day. It is the spirit of the knight, not always his deeds, that kindles our pride. With the strain of St. George within them sometimes they smote dragons, which were not dragons after all; they smote each other with the same "dear remembrance of their Lord" upon their breasts, each thinking the other to be the dragon; their facts were wrong, but their spirit rang true, and it is easier to put facts right than to renew a right spirit.

We know the strain in our Elizabethan seamen; buccaneers, as they often were, they struck at the heart of a tyranny; they knew how to hazard their lives in the struggle, "as near to heaven by sea as by land." But no less is it found in Cromwell, lifted and urged on as he was in his work by a stranger power. It is known in Bunyan, who drew from life his immortal battle between Christian and Apollyon; "faith even when we are prostrate and the enemy stands over us, resistance to the uttermost, and then—the voice of the silver trumpets and the trampling of the slain." But it is discerned no less in the martyrs who died at Tyburn for the old religion. Reverence for the dead must be catholic; it can be withheld from none, who when they saw an evil thing smote it; they were soldiers, admirals, statesmen, divines; they were of every school and every name, but this strain they shared; when the dragon arose from the slime, the St. George arose within them.

Whenever the Great Armadas have come, Drake has been "ware and wakin'"; if there has been an open sore of the world, there has been a Livingstone to deal with it; and we shall never forget that knightly son of our blood Abraham Lincoln, who seeing the slaves for sale said "When I get a chance to hit slavery, I will hit it hard"—where there has been such an evil across the path, there has been always such a St. George to fight for the oppressed.

Nor did the strain fail, when the war broke upon the world. The youth of this land would never have taken the sword as they did if it had not been for them a crusade. They saw a dragon across the path, and they had to go. Once more they have registered in letters of blood upon the tablets of history their protest against tyranny. They in the memory of the world will be held with the hosts of Christian chivalry, and to the long ages they interpret in act the dreams of seers, who told the praises of Theseus and Hercules; they are with the martyrs who thought lightly of their lives; they have given in their death a new life to St. George. Ancient peoples cherished the hope that their hero would come to life again. For the rest of the year we shall not talk much of these things, but for this one day we may be permitted to praise our famous kinsmen and proudly remember that the strain which has been persistent through all the years of our national life has never failed us, and does not fail us now.

## GERMAN GENERALS.

### LEADERS IN THE WEST.

The following brief sketches of the military careers of some of the German generals on the West are taken from German newspapers:—

General of Artillery von Gallwitz, the commander of the new army group on the west front, is in his 66th year. He served in the Franco-German War, 1870-71, in the 9th Artillery Brigade. In 1911 he was promoted general of artillery, at the same time being appointed inspector of field artillery, a post he had held at the outbreak of war. He was first given the command of an army and then of an army group, which he led against the Narev line from Mlawa in the summer of 1915, breaking through the Russian positions and driving them over the Vistula and Bug. In 1915-16 he was in command of an army operating against the Serbians, and later commanded an army in the west, which distinguished itself on the Somme. For his services during war he has been given a patent of nobility, and has been decorated with the Order Pour le Merite with oak leaves and the Order of the Black Eagle.

General Otto von Below, who is in his 61st year, began his military service in the 80th Fusilier Regiment. When the war broke out he was in command of the 2nd Division at Insterburg. At the winter Masurian battle he commanded the First Reserve Army Corps, and defeated the Sixth Corps of the Russian Narev Army at Rothfliess, recaptured Allenstein, and enveloped the right flank of the Narev Army at Hohenstein. At the Battle of the Masurian Lakes he took Gerdauen, drove the Russians at Insterburg to the Niemen, resisted much superior Russian forces at Wirballen, and in November defeated the Third Russian Corps at Goritten, and drove them back to the Rominter Heide. His crossing of the Pissek, his advance against the Lomcha-Ossowiecz, and his successful stand against the new 12th Russian army added to his military reputation. In May, 1915, he was given command of the Niemen army, which included all the troops in Courland. With it he moved northwards, capturing Libau, Windau, and Mitau, threatening the southern course of the Dvina, and was within sight of Riga when the intervention of Italy stopped his operations. He next appeared in the Balkans, when he was appointed Chief of the 9th Jager Battalion, having already received the Order Pour le Merite. Afterwards he was given a post in Artois, where he had British troops in front of him.

General Colmar von der Marwitz entered the Second Garde-Ulan Regiment forty-four years ago. At the beginning of the war he commanded an artillery corps in Belgium and France. In the winter battle in Masuria he commanded the 8th Reserve Corps. At Easter, 1915, he was in command of the Beskid Corps operating against the Russians in the valley of the Laborcza, and broke through their Carpathian positions and drove them back beyond Lemberg. He next served in the Macedonian campaign. He was one of the first German generals to receive the Order Pour le Merite in this war.

General Hugo von Kathen, born in 1855, began his military service in the Kaiser Franz Regiment. When war broke out he was Governor of Mainz. He commanded Silesian troops on the Somme, distinguished himself later at the capture of Riga, and commanded the force sent to occupy Oesel.

General von Gontard, born in 1861, entered the Konigin Augusta Regiment, and was for many years tutor to the Imperial Princes. Since 1904 he has been aide-de-camp to the Kaiser, and later general *a la suit*.

General Oscar von Hutier held various Staff appointments before the war, among them Chief of Staff of the Third Army. He distinguished himself on the Somme and before Ypres, but is best known as the leader of the Eighth Army, which captured Riga. He is the grandson, of a French officer, his father settled in Germany and entered the Prussian Army, in which he rose to be colonel of the 9th Pioneer Battalion, and was knighted. During the war General von Hutier has been promoted to the rank of general of infantry, and he received th Order Pour le Merite in 1916. He is a cousin of General Ludendorff.

General von Conta, who had retired before the war, was recalled and given a command. He led the Carpathian Corps in the fighting in West Galicia.

Freiheer Walter von Lüttwitz began his military career in the 38th Fusilier Regiment and afterwards held various Staff appointments.

Horst Ritter u. Elder von Oetinger entered the 3rd Garde Grenadier Regiment in 1878. He took part in the Roumanian campaign, storming the Tartaru-Roumnicul lines along with Kuhne and Schmidt in January of last year.

General Arthur von Lindequist entered the army in 1875, and when the war began was in command of the 40th Infantry Brigade in Brunswick.

General Kühne played a prominent part in the Roumanian campaign, where he led a force across the Szurduk and Vulcan Passes, won the Battle of Targu Jin, and crossed the Alt. Later he took part in the operations which led to the capture of Bukharest and the Fundeni-Namloasa positions.

General Grünert for a long time lectured in the Kriegsakademie with the rank of major, after a period of service on the Staff. Before the war he was in command of the 13th Cavalry Brigade in Munster.

General of Infantry von Staabs entered the 62nd Infantry Regiment in 1876, and afterwards held various Staff appointments. He received the Order Pour le Merite in December, 1916, for services in the Roumanian campaign, and was promoted to be general of infantry last December.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

Generalleutnant Richard von Webern entered the army in 1875, joined the General Staff in 1890, and for six years lectured in the War School at Metz. From 1908 to 1911 he commanded the 75th Infantry Brigade in Bremen, and later the 39th Brigade in Hanover.

General von Hofacker, who forced the crossing of the Somme and stormed Maisonette Biaches, and Barleux, began his military service in 1879. He joined the General Staff in 1819, and 1908, with the rank of colonel, he became Chief of XIIIth Army Corps in Stuttgart. He served with distinction in the Balkans, and was promoted to his present rank in November, 1916.

## GERMAN TORTURE OF PRISONERS.

### A SOLDIER'S NARRATIVE.

The following statement by a soldier captured in 1914 gives some examples of the cruelty to the British prisoners in German camps and mines and behind the firing line.

Germans coming along the trench in which I was taken prisoner shot our wounded. They took deliberate aim and fired on anybody lying down.

As the men got into the train for Schneidemühl Camp (in Posen) the Germans hauled back any who had overcoats and took them from them. It was freezing hard, and we had to make the journey with only our shirts, trousers, and boots.

At Schneidemühl, where there was an epidemic of typhus, the British prisoners were sent in batches of about 50 down to a receiving room, where they lay about on the floor among the Russians like rotten sheep. Men died there while waiting for the doctor. One man was lying down when a Russian fell over him dead. About 20 or 30 British prisoners died of typhus and 7,000 Russians were counted as having died of it.

We were taken to one barracks and stripped and had our hair shaved off, and then were given a blanket each and marched, otherwise naked, through water about a foot deep to another barracks. If men got up through being delirious, wishing to go to the latrines or attempting to leave the hut, they were knocked back by the orderlies with knotted towels. When I went out I had to put on the clothes of a Russian who was being admitted to the hospital suffering from typhus.

* * * * *

The general treatment of prisoners at Schneidemühl Camp for the first six months that I was there was terrible. The Germans were constantly shooting somebody or putting the bayonet into them.

I was present at a flogging in one of the dug-outs. A barrel was brought in by command of the captain, and the man was laid over it with his shirt off. Four or five Germans got hold of their sticks and the officers told the men to thrash him. They hit him over the head and over the back and knocked him unconscious. I should think that they gave him 30 or 40 strokes each. He was then taken up and tied to the wires for two hours. All the Englishmen were formed up under a strong guard and a battery of guns was turned on us to witness it.

After a prisoner had been shot in the camp his body was put in a coffin without a lid and was taken round the camp for exhibition.

Prisoners from the reprisal gangs returned to camp in a very bad state. One had been injured when working down a coal mine. He was descending a ladder about 43 yards long into the mine when a German civilian working there came down after him. The prisoner was a little man and could only go down one rung at a time. He said the German followed him down after he had gone three or four rungs and purposely trod on his head and hands, with the result that he fell to the bottom of the shaft unconscious and he almost broke his back. He is suffering from curvature of the spine in consequence of the fall, but is still working in the lager at Friedrichsfeld.

Reprisal prisoners complained that no parcels reached them. Until recently the parcels of the other prisoners were opened and the contents put into one basin. Tooth powder, dubbin, cotton, tooth tablets, pepper, and cigarettes were removed from the parcels and confiscated. English newspapers were not allowed.

## THE GERMAN LURE.

### LABOUR MINISTER'S WARNING.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., Minister of Labour, was recently admitted to the Freedom of the city of Norwich. In his reply, he referred to the presence in England of representatives of the American Confederation of Labour. These men, he said, had come to England with definite instructions to resist every manœuvre to bring them into contact with enemy citizens. He had opposed endeavours to arrange conferences with German Socialists. He could not differentiate between one class or party in Germany and another. He knew the German Social Democrats there changed according to the course of the war. When things seemed to be going well for Germany they talked of indemnities. When things were less hopeful for them their stomachs contracted, and their conscience expanded, and they began to talk of peace. He had said to his friends from America. "Stand firm; do not be lured into any conference where Germany is represented, because if any German Social Democrats are allowed to attend a conference you may be sure they are simply there as the representatives of the Kaiser, and I would sooner go and meet the devil in hell than meet them." Victory must rest with Great Britain and her Allies, as assuredly as that tides would continue to ebb and flow.

## THE POTSDAM CRUMMLES.

[BY "AN ENGLISHMAN."]

The Kaiser is never so happy as when he poses for his picture. He likes to think that the eyes of the world are upon him, as he stands with folded arms and beetled brows in the attitude of Napoleon. He is what the French call *cabotin*, or a strolling player, a kind of Imperial Crummles, who thinks that his meanest gesture should attract universal notice.

And he has been visiting the field where his battle, the Kaiser's battle, is being fought. We may be sure that, as he stood at Quéant, surveying the havoc which he has wrought, he was surrounded by a mob of obsequious photographers. We may be sure, also, that a masterpiece of "Teutonic art" will celebrate his royal presence, and will presently, as an oleograph, adorn the obedient homes of Germany. But what he said upon this august occasion interests us more deeply than the figure which he cut. "His Majesty's silence was only once broken," says an adoring journalist, "when he said to an officer by his side: "Why did I not try to keep the world free from these atrocities?"

That the Kaiser, after four years of a war, which he willed and for which he worked assiduously, should use such language as this is but another example of his hypocrisy. The war is the Kaiser's and none other's. He has dreamed of military glory ever since he came to the throne. He has turned a deaf ear to the warning of Bismarck that if he provoked Europe to fight him he would ensure the downfall of the German Empire. Why he did not try to keep the world free from these atrocities he himself knows well enough. What we all know is that he will stand arraigned before the bar of history as the man who has inflicted upon others more misery and suffering than ever was inflicted before by mortal hand.

#### A BRIGAND IN TEARS.

At the beginning he was proud of his enormity. The thought of a six weeks' war and a brilliant victory, with all his rivals prostrate at his feet, flattered his vanity. His armies have been fighting for nearly four years, and victory is beyond his reach for ever. So he sheds the tear of sensibility, affects to shudder at his own atrocities, and thus falls below the standard of hardened, ruthless brigandage which he has set up for himself. Moreover, he gives us a chance of fixing upon him the responsibility of the greatest of recorded crimes.

The war is the Kaiser's and the guilt thereof. He decreed it in an access of solitary obstinacy. Being both ambitious and of a weak character, he resolved upon war and chose himself the time and the place of hostilities. Filled with a fear of the Pan-Germans, who did not hesitate to charge him with poltroonery, he boasted that he would no longer "oscillate." When he let Herr Krupp von Bohlen into the secret of his resolution that astute manufacturer thought he was mad, and Herr Krupp's colleague, Herr Mühlon, resigned his directorate. They, at any rate, were in no doubt as to the Kaiser's responsibility, and Herr von Jagow unwillingly corroborates them. It is idle, therefore, for the Kaiser to ask now why he did nothing to prevent atrocity. Had he been successful in his raid upon the liberties of Europe the question would never have been put, and it is clear that his remorse comes not from contrition but from a sense of failure.

Thus the Kaiser is convicted out of the mouths of his own subjects. And not only did he enforce the war upon a peaceful world, but he gave it the form and shape of horror which it has assumed. The Germans, under the Kaiser's inspiration, have fought throughout with a total contempt for the laws of chivalry. They have stamped under foot all the restraints which have been imposed upon our civilisation.

Nor is the reason of the Kaiser's deliberate choice of brutal methods far to seek. The Prussians are still a raw and barbarous race. They came late into the comity of nations. They escaped, unhappily for themselves, the domination of Rome. They have never been effectively converted to Christianity. Their God is still the God of a savage tribe, and, like all savages, they base their belief in their God upon a hatred of their neighbours. Their persistent piety is no better than a blasphemous self-interest. Instead of worshipping their God, they would make him the accomplice of their crimes. "The German soul is God's soul," says one of the Kaiser's favourite pastors; "it shall and will rule over mankind."

#### METHODS OF SAVAGERY.

When one savage tribe wars with another it is never content to obtain a victory in the field. It is resolute, by the foulest means, to incapacitate its adversary for further prosperity or resistance. And this savage policy has been the mainspring of German action from the first. The Kaiser has inspired his soldiers with the madness of detruction. It is not enough for him to slay his enemies; he must remove, if he can, all competitors from his path. It is torture for him to think that a neighbouring tribe should ever be strong and happy again. So he makes war implacably upon churches and factories, and then wonders why he did not keep the world free from these atrocities.

Remember for a moment what wrongs the Kaiser has ordered to be inflicted upon Belgium. As Mr. Balfour pointed out the other day, the invasion of a neutral country, which Germany was bound by treaty to defend, was only one of Germany's crimes against the Belgians. With a slow, deliberate ingenuity the Kaiser has practised upon his neighbour all the black arts of a savage chief. He has set himself coldly and slowly to ruin the trade and manufactures of Belgium. It was his intention, in the heyday of his triumph, to strip Belgium of all the raw material, the plant, and the machinery which are necessary to the health and wealth of the country. Thus, thought the barbarian, we shall rid ourselves of a commercial rival. When peace is signed Belgium will be helpless, whether she wins or loses, while Germany, the reckless destroyer, will have her goods ready to send across the frontier.

In savage cynicism this achievement of the Kaiser's could not be surpassed. And there is only one way in which his wicked design may be countered. All frontiers must be closed sternly against his goods. No raw materials of any kind must cross his frontiers. And France and Belgium shall rebuild peacefully what the Kaiser's henchmen have destroyed; they shall restore the industries which the barbarians have undone; and they shall do this without any fear of German competition, with a certainty that their enemies will not profit a penny-piece by their organised cruelty.

The guilt, then, of the Kaiser is clear, and it is double. He stands condemned not only as the wanton begetter of the great war, but as an Emperor who has adopted the morals and manners of a savage chieftain. And if he have left a glimmer of humour, henceforth he will preserve on the battlefield a resolute silence, and not wonder in public why he has committed a foul crime against humanity.—*Daily Mail.*

[*A variant reading gives to the Kaiser's words a slightly different form: "What have I not done to preserve the world from these horrors?" If that is what he said the answer is "Nothing," and the argument is unaffected.]

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

## MAJOR-GENERAL F. H. SYKES, C.M.G.

### OUR NEW AIR CHIEF.

The wheel of fortune has come full circle in connection with the changes in the Royal Air Force Command in a most dramatic manner.

In the beginning, in 1911 and 1912, the flying arm was born. It did not look, in medical language, like a very viable child. One man who had been among the first officers to receive his pilot's certificate stood by its cradle and fought for its rights and existence against heavy odds. The personnel of the force was a mere handful, money could only be obtained for it in driblets, many of the great and eminent military authorities wholly disbelieved in it. But this man had the foresight to see what it might become and courage to back his foresight. His name was Major Sykes. He was largely responsible for drawing up the basis of the scheme of organisation of the Air Force as it exists to-day. He founded the aerodromes of Montrose and Netheravon; as Officer Commanding the Military Wing, R.F.C., he established the aviation camp at the manœuvres on Salisbury Plain in the summer of 1914. When mobilisation occurred and the first flying force went to France he was first Officer under Lieutenant-General Sir David Henderson, K.C.B. The handful of squadrons flew to Amiens, fought with the Army throughout the retreat from Mons, and back from the Marne to the Aisne. Those were the days in which generals first scoffed at reports brought back by aerial reconnaissance, and then went to the other extreme and caused pilots great embarrassments by attaching even too much weight to their slightest word.

* * * * *

A few—very few—of those "Old Contemptible" pilots hold commands in the Air Force to-day, but no words can exaggerate the services rendered in the first weeks of military aviation by those who survive and the brave who have passed over. Prominent among them is the man who had done more than any other man in the almost epic struggle to create an air force. After these experiences in France, Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes was sent by Lord Kitchener to the Dardanelles to report upon the possibility of air work there, and when his report was approved he took out an Air Force and commanded it until the evacuation of Gallipoli, for which services he received the C.M.G. Then he held for a time an important Staff post at the War Office, until the Supreme War Council was established at Versailles, when he was made a member, and remained so till a few weeks ago.

Now, as Major-General, he becomes Chief of the Air Staff, the most important post in the Air Force. The man who watched by the cradle of military aviation now stands at the right hand of the great Royal Air Force of to-day, whose praise for its deeds at the front is on all men's lips and which is destined, by efficient strategy at the centre, to play a part in the war which few people have yet dreamed of.

The dramatic propriety of the new appointment is impressive, and it will be received with joy by all the younger minds in the Air Service. Major-General Sykes' keen judgment and faith in the future of the Air Force as a fighting arm were seen as far back as February, 1913, when he lectured before the Aeronautical Society and forecasted the work of aircraft in the war with remarkable accuracy. He was then fully aware of the value of aeroplanes for observation work, and declared that the possibility of being hit by shrapnel was no excuse for failure.

He assumed that aeroplanes would fly on five days out of six, insisted upon the careful training of officers, and predicted the bombing of billets at night. He pleaded for standardisation of machines, asked for two-seater armed and armoured fighting machines, and dreamed not only of fast scouting machines travelling at 120 miles an hour, but also of fighters carrying "pilot, assistant, gunner, and observer" and transport machines carrying twelve men and their equipment. With the latter he imagined a force of 20,000 men, carried "a double march ahead with no weariness of the flesh but rather physically and mentally braced up by a pleasant journey." He also commented upon the slowness of the country in taking up a new thing, and declared that with the backing of public opinion "we can and will take the foremost place in the air as now on sea."

It will be seen that Major-General Sykes belongs to the intellectual type of officers to whom high command is properly passing, and all who know him will feel confident that his achievements will be worthy of his great opportunity.—*Daily Mail.*


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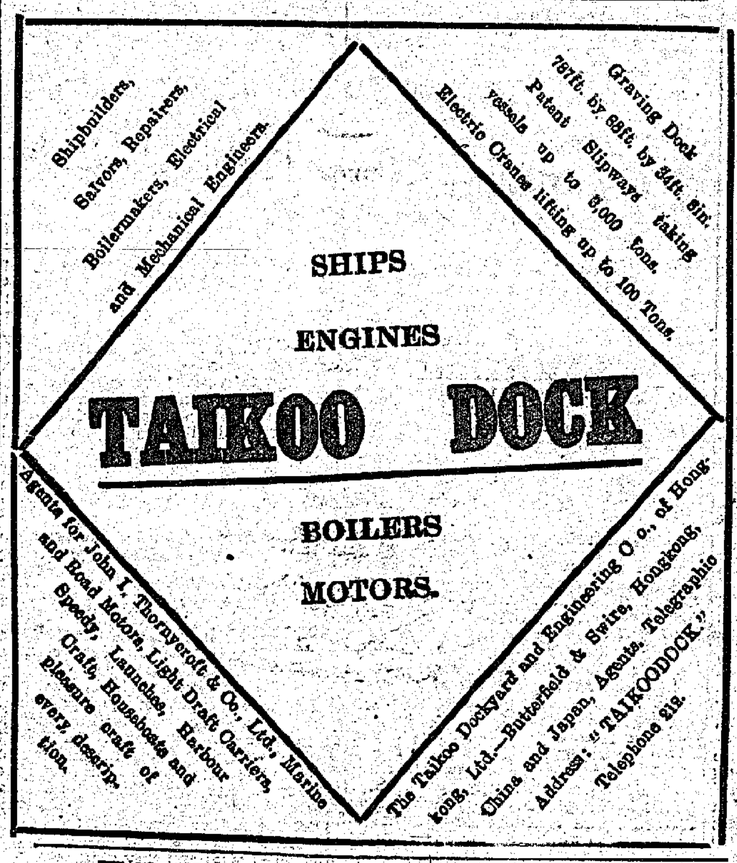


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Telegraphic Address: [illegible] P.O. Box [illegible].
Telephone [illegible].

SHANGHAI, [illegible] Bridge Street
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, [illegible] E.C.
206


## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

4TH JULY, A.M.

| Station. | Hour | Barometer at Sea Level. | Temperature | Humidity. | Wind Direction. | Wind Force. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vladivostock | 6 a | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nemuro | 6 a | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hakodate | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tokio | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kochi | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nagasaki | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kagoshima | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Oshima | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Naha | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ishi'jima | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bonin Island | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Weihaiwei | 6 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hankow | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ichang | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kiukiang | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chungking | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shanghai | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gutzlaff | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sharp Peak | " | 29.73 | 80 | 87 | N | 1 | 10 |
| Amoy | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Swatow | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Taihoku | 5 a. | 29.79 | 75 | 98 | — | 0 | 10 |
| Tai-hu | " | 29.71 | 75 | — | — | 0 | 2 |
| Tainan | " | 29.71 | 77 | — | SW | 2 | 3 |
| Koshun | " | 29.72 | 79 | — | WSW | 3 | 4 |
| Pescadores | " | 29.71 | 79 | — | SSW | 3 | 4 |
| Canton | 6 a. | 29.67 | 76 | 90 | SSW | 1 | 9 |
| Hongkong | " | 29.68 | 79 | 92 | — | 0 | 10 |
| Gap Rock | " | 29.66 | — | — | SSW | 4 | 6 |
| Macao | " | 29.63 | 79 | 90 | SSE | 3 | 6 |
| Wuchow | 9 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hoihow | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pakhoi | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Phulien | 7 a. | 29.62 | 75 | 98 | SW | 4 | 10 |
| Tourane | " | 29.88 | 82 | — | SW | 4 | 8 |
| Cape St. James | " | 29.79 | 75 | — | SW | 4 | 4 |
| Aparri | 6 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dagupan | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manila | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Legaspi | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tacloban | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Iloilo | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Surigao | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Guam | 4.30 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Labuan | 6 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squa', r rain, s. snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet)
7. RAIN in inches, t tenths and hundreds.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 4th.

| | Previous Day at 2 p.m. | On Date at 8 a.m. | On Date at 2 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer ... ... | 29.71 | 29.66 | 29.65 |
| Temperature ... | 84 | 79 | 85 |
| Humidity ... ... | 79 | 92 | 72 |
| Wind Direction ... | West | calm | SW |
| " Force ... | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Weather ... ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rain ... ... ... | 0.32 | — | — |

Highest open-air Temperature on 3rd...85
Lowest open-air Temperature on 4th...79

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 5th to 11th July, 1918.

| Day of Week | Day of Month | High Water H'kong Mean Time. | High Water Height | Low Water H'kong Mean Time. | Low Water Height |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. | ft. in. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Fri. | 5 | m 6 22 | 6 7 | 2 0a | 1 0 |
| | | 8 40a | 4 0 | | |
| Satur. | 6 | m 7 9 | 7 1 | m 0 22 | 3 3 |
| | | 9 38a | 4 0 | 2 46a | 0 6 |
| Sun. | 7 | m 7 55 | 7 4 | m 1 8 | 3 3 |
| | | 10 23a | 4 0 | 3 25a | 0 4 |
| Mon. | 8 | m 8 40 | 7 5 | m 1 52 | 3 2 |
| | | 10 59a | 4 1 | 4 2a | 0 3 |
| Tues. | 9 | m 9 22 | 7 5 | m 2 36 | 3 1 |
| | | 11 32a | 4 1 | 4 38a | 0 4 |
| Wed. | 10 | m 10 4 | 7 3 | m 3 26 | 3 0 |
| | | | | 5 13a | 0 6 |
| Thurs. | 11 | m 0 4 | 4 1 | m 4 4 | 3 0 |
| | | m 10 42 | 7 0 | 5 47a | 0 9 |


## CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 432 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. REMUSAT.

Its description of Chinese Social conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE ..... $3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.


## WEATHER REPORT.

July 4th, at 12.30.—No telegraphic returns from the majority of stations.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 41.66 inches, against an average of 40.82 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

| DISTRICT | FORECAST. |
|---|---|
| Hongkong to Gap Rock ... | S.W. winds, moderate; fair. |
| Formosa Channel ... ... | None. |
| South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks | |
| South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan... | |

## HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes were introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, 1917, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

| Signal. | Symbol. | Meaning. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Red Cone. | A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours. |
| 2. | Black cone. | Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.). |
| 3. | Black cone inverted. | Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.). |
| 4. | Black drum. | Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.). |
| 5. | Black ball. | Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.). |
| 6. | Double cone. | Gale expected to increase. |
| 7. | Black cross. | Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction). |

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps).

1.—White-white-white.
2.—White-green-green.
3.—Green-white-white.
4.—Green-green-white.
5.—White-white-green.
6.—Green-green-green.
7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sai Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be given.

# INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal) EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

# ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

17

# "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to Russ & Co., Canton. 52

# C. N. C.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---|---|---|
| SWATOW and SINGAPORE | "LINAN" | On 5th July, 2 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "SUIYANG" | On 5th July, 5 P.M. |
| WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN | "HUICHOW" | On 7th July, D'light. |
| SHANGHAI | "SUNGKIANG" | On 9th July, Noon. |
| SHANGHAI | "SUNNING" | On 11th July, 3 P.M. |

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents

TELEPHONE 38

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 9th July, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (or as Hahn Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers 2

# BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

# APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer, have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon

For Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents. 51

# P. & O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

| Steamers to Colombo | Leave Hongkong Noon | Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo | Due at Marseilles | Due at London |
|---|---|---|---|---|

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| S.S. | Leave Hongkong About |
|---|---|

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

| Steamers. | Leave H'kong. about | Leave S'pore about | Due at M'seilles, if calling about | Due London about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Intermediate | Service is | Temporarily | Suspended. | |

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

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# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| Destination | Steamer & Displacement | Sailing Dates |
|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... | SADO MARU ... ... 12,500 tons ... TUES. | 9th July, 11 A.M. |
| | KAWACHI MARU ... 12,500 ... FRI. | 19th July, 11 A.M. |
| NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... | † AKI MARU ... ... 12,500 ... SAT. | 20th July 11 A.M. |
| | † TANGO MARU ... 13,500 ... SAT. | 17th Aug. 11 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ... ... ... | | |
| LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN ... ... | | For dates of sailing apply at the Company's Office. |
| MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY ... ... | | |
| NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL ... ... ... | | |
| BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ... | | |
| CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON | | |

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KATORI MARU ... ... FRI., 19th July, at 11 A.M.
‡ † SUWA MARU ... ... ... WED., 14th Aug., at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
E. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 253 and 255

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamers | Tons | | Leave Hongkong |
|---|---|---|---|
| SHINYO MARU ... ... ... ... | 23,000 | ... TUES., | 16th July |
| KOREA MARU ... ... ... ... | 20,000 | ... TUES., | 13th Aug. |
| SIBERIA MARU ... ... ... ... | 20,000 | ... THURS., | 29th Aug. |

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| Steamers | Tons | | Leave Hongkong |
|---|---|---|---|
| KIYO MARU ... ... ... ... | 17,200 | ... | July 10th. |
| ANYO MARU ... ... ... ... | 16,500 | ... | Sept. 6th. |
| NIPPON MARU ... ... ... ... | 11,000 | ... | Nov. 8th. |

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER.
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

# MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

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For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

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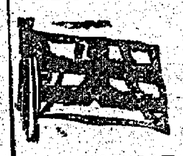

# O. S. K.

# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—
MARSEILLES LINE— } Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" ... ... ... ... MONDAY, 22nd July, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOOCHOW WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... ... ... ... ... SUNDAY, 7th July, at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building 49

# CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" August 7th. "CHINA" August 31st.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
Ice House Street. Tel. 1942.

Prince's Buildings.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

### OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

| For | Per | Date |
|---|---|---|
| Straits, Bangkok and Burmah ... ... .. | | Friday, 5th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Swatow ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Friday, 5th, 1.00 P.M. |
| Philippine Islands ... ... ... .. | | Friday, 5th, 2.00 P.M. |
| Saigon ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Friday, 5th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai and North China ... ... ... | | Friday, 5th, 4.00 P.M. |
| Fort Bayard ... ... ... ... .. | | Friday, 5th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin ... ... | | Saturday, 6th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai and North China ... ... .. | | Saturday, 6th, 5.00 P.M. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung . | | Sunday, 7th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Seattle ... ... ... | | Monday, 8th, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M. |
| Philippine Islands ... ... ... .. | | Monday, 8th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and North China ... ... ... | | Tuesday, 9th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... | | Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M. |
| Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea via Port Darwin ... ... ... ... | | Wednesday, 10th, Registration 9.15 A.M. Letters ... 10.00 A.M. |
| STRAITS, BANGKOK, CEYLON, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT and *EUROPE via SUEZ The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 9th July, at 5 p.m. ... | | Wednesday, 10th, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters ... 10.30 A.M. |
| Shanghai and North China ... ... .. | | Thursday, 11th, 2.00 P.M. |
| Philippine Islands ... ... ... ... | | Tuesday, 12th, 2.00 P.M. |

Superscribed correspondence only.

### LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

| For | On Week-Days | On Sundays & Holidays |
|---|---|---|
| Tai O ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11.00 A.M. | — |
| Tai Po ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10.00 A.M. | 9.30 A.M. |
| Cheung Chow ... ... ... ... .. | 7.30 A.M., 2.30 P.M. | — |
| Shatinkok, Shatin and Sheungshui ... | 4.00 P.M. | — |
| Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley ... ... ... | 4.30 P.M. | — |
| Canton and Samshui ... ... ... ... | 7.30 A.M., Regis. 5.00 P.M., Letters 6.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7.15 A.M., 1.30 P.M., 6.00 P.M. | 9.00 A.M., |
| Kongmoon ... ... ... ... ... | Except Saturdays 5.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M. |
| Namtau and Sanmei ... ... ... ... | 5.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M. |
| Shamchun ... ... | 10.00 A.M., 4.00 P.M. | 9.00 A.M. |
| Wuchow ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4.00 P.M. | 4.00 P.M. |

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

| For | On Week-Days | On Sundays | On Holidays |
|---|---|---|---|
| Macao ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7.30 A.M., 1.30 P.M. | 8.30 A.M. | 7.30 A.M., 1.30 P.M. |
| Canton ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7.30 A.M., 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. | 7.30 A.M., 9.30 P.M. |
| Tai Ping Tung ... ... ... ... ... | 9.30 P.M. | .30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. |
| Shek K ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9.30 P.M. | 30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. |
| Kongmoon ... ... ... ... ... | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |
| Kumchuk ... ... ... ... ... | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |
| Kaukong ... ... ... ... ... | 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |
| Wuchow ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4.30 P.M. | 4.30 P.M. | 4.30 P.M. |

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Directory and Chronicle of the Far East | $11.00 | Missionary Directory, cloth cover ... ... | $1.25 |
| Do. Do. Smaller Edition | 7.00 | Do. paper cover ... ... | 0.80 |
| Children of Far Cathay, a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. H. Halcombe | 3.50 | Dog and Gun in New Territory ... ... | 1.00 |
| The Jubilee of Hongkong, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891 | 1.00 | From Hongkong to Canton, by the Pearl River—"A Book for the Globetrotter," by Capt C. V. Lloyd; with Maps and Illus. ... ... ... ... ... | 1.75 |
| The Hongkong Typhoon, Sept. 18th, 1906, Illustrated Account ... ... ... ... | 0.50 | Hongkong Weekly Press, half-yearly vol., bound ... ... ... ... ... | 7.50 |
| Temporary Mining Regulations in China | 0.50 | Sixty Years Anglo-Chinese Calendar, 1834 to 1923 ... ... ... ... ... | 2.00 |
| Regulations for Railway Construction in China ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0.50 | Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail days 1874 ... ... ... ... ... | — |
| Hongkong Hansard Reports of the Meetings of the Legislative Council, Published Annually ... ... ... | 5.00 | Bombay Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail Days, 1893... ... ... | 1.00 |
| Mountings of Naval Guns and their Subsequent Use with the Ladysmith Relief Column ... ... ... ... ... | 1.00 | Called Out; or the Chang Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe ... | 2.00 |
| Warlike Exploits of the Merchant Navy, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh ... ... | 1.00 | Plan of the West River ... ... ... ... | 1.00 |
| Political Obstacles to Missionary Success in China ... ... ... ... ... | 0.25 | " " " Victoria ... ... ... ... | 1.00 |
| Trade Mark Regulations in China ... | 0.25 | " " " Kowloon ... ... ... ... | 0.75 |
| | | " " " Peak ... ... ... ... | 0.75 |
| | | " " " New Territory ... ... ... | 0.75 |
| | | Power of Attorney Form ... ... ... | 0.30 |
| | | Mail Tables for 1914, on card ... ... | 0.30 |
| | | Do. on paper ... ... | 0.25 |

## COMMERCIAL

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| | July 4th |
|---|---|
| LONDON.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... | 3/3½ |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | 3/3⅜ |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... | 3/3⅜ |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... | 3/3⅜ |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight ... | 3/4⅛ |
| Documentary Bills 4 months' sight | 3/4⅛ |
| ON PARIS.— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... ... | 446½ |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight ... | 461 |
| ON NEW YORK.— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... ... | 78⅜ |
| Credits, at 60 days' sight ... | — |
| ON BOMBAY.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... ... | nom. |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... ... | — |
| ON CALCUTTA.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... ... | nom. |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... ... | — |
| ON SHANGHAI.— | |
| Bank Bills, at sight ... ... | nom. |
| Private, 30 days' sight ... ... | — |
| ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand ... | 147½ |
| ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos ... | 156½ |
| ON SINGAPORE.—On demand ... | 140 |
| ON BATAVIA.—On demand ... ... | 150½ |
| ON HAIPHONG.—On demand ... | 1½% p.m. |
| ON SAIGON.—On demand ... | 1½% p.m. |
| ON BANGKOK.—On demand ... | 47½ |
| SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ... | $ 6.00 n. |
| GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael | $45.60 |
| BAR SILVER, per oz ... ... | 48 1/16d. |

SUBSIDIARY COINS

| | | per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces... | $0.00 | Premium |
| Hongkong ...10 " ... | $0.05 | " |
| Canton .....20 " ... | $4.90 | Discount |
| Canton .....10 " ... | $0.00 | " |

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 8th July:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

VISITORS TO CANTON Should Purchase

"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER,"

BY.

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.

PRICE ..... $1.75

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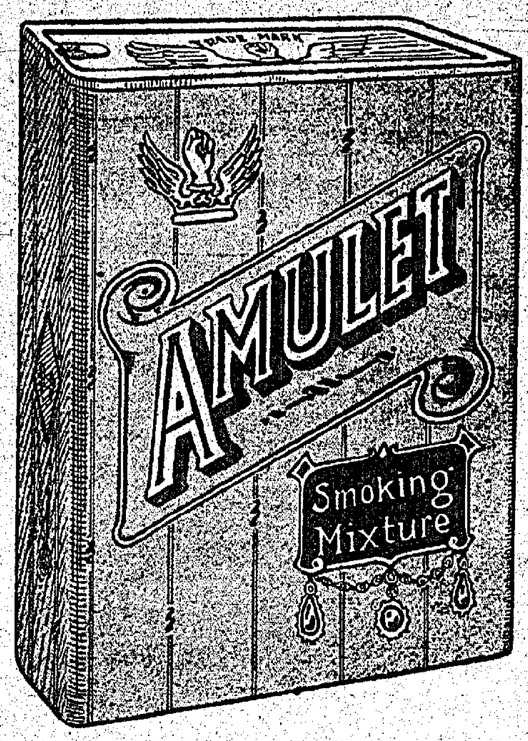


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87

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BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Francs 45,000,000
PAID UP " ..... " 22,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot
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HEAD OFFICE:
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Tientsin Haiphong
Hongkong Yunnanfu

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In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
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Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1918 1470

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent per annum

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. 10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... ... ... ... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 16th May 1917 41

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... ... ... $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver ... ... ... $12,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

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On FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
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" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1918. 9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital ... ... £1,500,000
Subscribed " ... ... 1,125,000
Paid-up " ... ... 562,500
Reserve Fund " ... ... 650,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:
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Calcutta Hongkong Kota Bhara Rangoon
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 28th May, 1918. 887

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... " 20,000,000
Reserve Funds ... ... " 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW.
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The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH, 8, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918 632

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital ... ... $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... ... $19,990,990

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES,
SHANGHAI; NANKING; Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anking, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW; Shasi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN; Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien Tsanghsien, Hsing tai. HANGCHOW Welchow, Shaohsing Chuhsien, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIFENG; Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkus. TSINAN; Chowtsun, Tsaochen, Lisehi, Linching, Tsinlen, Yihsien, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN Yunsheng. FOOCHOW, CHANGCHUN Kirin, Hunchun, Newchwang, Dairen Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tsiling, Chinchow Antung, CANTON, KUEIYANG, PEKING, Kaulun Saiyuenshang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted, loans granted on approved securities Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong 12th October, 1914. 1168


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